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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXI NO 198 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA TO BE RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED ?

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "Hindu" believes that only by restoring the Congress to its position it will be able to "strengthen and organise" itself for the great tasks ahead. But the last funeral rites have been performed by Sardar Sardulsingh, and the Congress ashes were thrown to the winds at Lahore.

* * * *

Some people are still doubtful whether it is really dead or alive, though its ashes have been disposed of. Perhaps, a commentator from Madras will explain away the "Hindu" heresy. We await another Acharya now.

* * * *

Our patriotic M. L. C's. are in a fright and want to leave Poona, thinking that discretion is the part of valour. They have no friendly feeling for their jatwallas that are dying in large numbers at Poona but believe in the traditional rat-policy of leaving the sinking ship.

* * * *

The Council is a house divided against itself. Fifteen of them are willing to immolate themselves at the call of duty while 39 believe their lives are more precious than some of the resolutions they wish to move, or the votes they may be called upon to cast.

* * * *

The Leader of the House promises to give them a doctor, a bit of serum and even a nurse, —if he can spare one. The M. L. C's. are thus on the horns of a dilemma, but the promise has restored good-humour in the Council though the nurse is a doubtful quality.

* * * *

Madras, though called "beknighted" by the envious, is very go ahead and has stolen a march on poor Bombay. Its Mayor has now got a real silver mace and chain, though we don't know whether he has a robe tipped with ermine,—as a concession to the Madras climate!

* * * *

Since Lord Morley told us that a fur coat was not good enough for India, though it was for Canada, the Mayor may have willingly sacrificed this additional aid to buttress his dignity.

* * * *

Bombay must not give up its pride of place to benighted Madras.

We must have a chain and mace,
And so preserve our pride of place.

* * * *

The "Madras Mail" is anxious to preserve wild life in the Presidency, perhaps for those big game hunters who infest India in the cold season for battues. It is time that an association for the preservation of human beings and their rights were really started in India.

* * * *

Periodical famines, inundations, dacoities, snakes, and wild animals—all these wage an incessant war against Indians, and some association should now be started to give them protection.

* * * *

A Madras paper writes that the duty of Europeans is to start a pro-White Paper propaganda and create favourable conditions for its reception. The Government are with them and are busy creating a favourable atmosphere by jailing as many non-co-operators as possible.

* * * *

In Madras too they have got their refined and gentle methods, probably due to the Indianisation of the Home Membership. They do it with cane charges, with marvellous effect, though we don't know whether such propaganda is welcomed by Indians. But it must be, since the Anglo-Indian paper says so.

* * * *

These gentle corrections with cane tend to "create that harmony essential to the satisfactory working of the coming reforms" though there are foolish people who don't realise it. That's why they want a pro-White Paper propaganda, to popularise these methods of creating harmony.

Govt. Refuses To Yield

Andrews' Fast-Breaking Mission Fails

Mitra Will Give Notice Of Adjournment Motion To Discuss Govt. Policy

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, August 22.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Harry Haig faced most of the supplementary queries and had a pretty rough time in standing the fire of cross examination by a trained politician like Mr. Neogy and a skilful lawyer like Mr. Puri.

However reading between the replies given by the Home Member, it is apparent that Government will release Mahatma Gandhi as soon as he enters the danger zone and that they will re-arrest him after a fortnight, if he breaks any law.

Government are not prepared to yield on the question of grant of Mahatma's conditions for prosecuting Harijan work.

Only once the House cheered at the expense of the Home Member, when Mr. Puri seemed to score a point in proving that facilities had been granted to Gandhiji because he was Gandhiji.

The Home Member's point was that it was not due to the personality of Mahatma Gandhi but because of his special position with regard to the Harijan movement.

Soon after the question hour, lobby conversations took place. It is understood that Mr. S. C. Mitra who is acting as the spokesman of the Independent Party and the Leader of the Opposition will be giving notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the "unsatisfactory" reply of the Home Member regarding facilities for Mahatma Gandhi to carry on the anti-touchability work which have resulted in Gandhiji's launching on his fast unto death.

HIS HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

POONA, August 22.

As Gandhiji enters the 8th day of his fast, the anxiety of his friends and relatives is increasing. Enquiries, however, show that his weakness thogh daily on the increase is not alarming.

Mr. Andrews after his interview with Gandhiji had a long talk with Lt. Col. Candy.

Mrs. Gandhi remained with her husband till noon, when she left for "Parnakuti". She is going back to the hospital again in the afternoon.

It is now definitely ascertained that Mr. Andrews made an effort to bring about a settlement between Gandhiji and the Government, but that the attempt has so far been futile.

Official circles are reticent regarding Government's next move; but it is not unlikely that Gandhiji may be released when his condition gets critical.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi's health, it is reported, continues to be satisfactory. It is learnt that he is free from any complications, and but for a feeling of nausea and slight headache, he is free from pain or discomfort.

Beyond the statement made by the Home Member, no authoritative information could be gathered regarding his health.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, who saw Gandhiji for the first time since he commenced the fast this evening, on coming out declined to say anything regarding his health.

MAHATMA WILL NOT OBJECT

Asked if he was also pledged to secrecy in this matter, he said that he had no desire to say anything. Though the Home Member stated yesterday that if Gandhiji's relatives desired to consult private doctors, they might arrange to do so in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, so far no arrangements appear to have been made for calling in any private doctors.

Beyond saying that he had not made any arrangements so far in this respect, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee declined to reveal what were the plans of Gandhiji's friends.

As for Gandhiji himself, it is understood that though he has fullest faith in Col. Candy, who is now attending on him and does not want any outside medical advice. He will not object to any doctors examining him, if this is desired by his friends.

STATUS OF PRIVATE DOCTOR

But the difficulty appears to be as to whether the private doctor called in can make a report regarding Gandhiji's health or merely tender his opinion to the Civil Surgeon and what share of responsibility he will have in the matter.

It is learnt that some correspondence is in progress between Gandhiji's friends and the Government in order to clear these points. It is expected, however, that by to-morrow some arrangement will be made in this regard and probably Dr. M. D. Gilder, who is here in connection with Council Session and who examined Gandhiji both during the September and Parnakuti fasts will be summoned.

Mrs. Gandhi again saw Gandhiji in the afternoon and left for Parnakuti at 8.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta expects to be able to see Gandhiji to-morrow.

MAHADEV DESAI TRANSFERRED

It is reported that Mr. Mahadev Desai has been removed from the Yerovda Jail this evening to Belgaum Jail and Mr. Chaganlal Joshi who was with Gan-

(Continued on page 8.)

America's Homage To Gandhiji

POLICE FIRE ON VILLAGERS

Petty Incident Leads To Peasants' Revolt

STRONG POSSE RUSH TO SPOT

Five Of Attacking Party Killed and many injured

LYALLPUR, August 22.

A clash is reported to have occurred between Police and armed villagers from a village near here resulting in a number of casualties. It is stated that certain peasants had been preventing one Ghulam Mohmed from receiving water from a canal, and he appealed to the canal authorities, who asked for police help. Accordingly, six constables under Sub-Inspector Kanshiram were sent to the spot. When the party was returning, it was attacked by about a hundred villagers armed with chavies, lathis, etc.

They injured a constable and also attempted to inflict injuries on the Sub-Inspector, who after repeated warnings and even firing of his revolver, had failed in their effect, ordered the police to open fire on the mob. It is understood that fifteen rounds were fired as a result of which five of the attacking party were killed and a number injured.

On receipt of a report of the occurrence, the Superintendent of Police with a posse of armed police and a magistrate rushed to the spot. It is stated that the D.I.G., who has arrived here, will also visit the spot.—A.P.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar Jailed

Pleads Guilty To Charge Of Picketing And Gets Six Months R. I. And Fine

LAHORE, August 22.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Acting President of the Congress, was tried before the Additional District Magistrate this afternoon, under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default one month's further imprisonment.

Sardar Sardul Singh pleaded guilty to the charge of picketing.

He has been awarded "A" class.

Three volunteers who were arrested along with the Sardar were sentenced under the same Section to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The only other persons, besides press correspondents and witnesses present in the Court were Sardar Sardulsigh's wife and his private secretary. The sardar was given a chair

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution examined only one witness, a sub-Inspector of the Old Anarkali Police Station, who deposed that yesterday at about 3 p.m. the District Magistrate sent a message to the Senior Superintendent of Police that Sardar Sardulsing had given intimation that he would picket foreign cloth shops in Anarkhali Bazar.

Witness then described how Sardar Sardulsingh and his volunteers picketed shops of foreign cloth dealers and now he effected their arrests.

The Court:—"The allegation against you is that you as Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee along with volunteers loitered in Anarkali Bazar, uttered the slogan "Boycott foreign cloth" and eventually picketed the foreign cloth shop of Uttamchand in such a way that persons were deterred from entering the shop and making purchases and thereby committed an offence under Section 7, Criminal Law Amendment Act."

PLEADS GUILTY

Sardar Sardulsing:—"I plead guilty". The Sardar gave his caste as Indian.

Before the sentence was passed, the Prosecuting Officer brought to the notice of the Court Sardar Sardulsingh's previous convictions.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Subscription Department

From 1st September 1933 we are introducing a new system of distribution to ensure punctual and regular receipt of our issues by our subscribers.

We therefore request our subscribers to give their signatures and correct address to our boys who call for it.

WHO LIVES IF MAHATMA DIES

Jamiat Singh And Abdur Reheman Mitha Decide On Sympathetic Fast

At the close of the public meeting held on Tuesday, at Chowpati, Sardar Jamiat Singh and Mr. Abdur Raheman Mitha, decided to commence a fast in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Anti-Communal League, a meeting was held at Chowpati on Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m. to pray for Mahatma Gandhi's long life.

Sardar Jamiat Singh proposed Mrs. Lilavati Munshi to the Chair.

In the course of her short speech she said: "We have met to-day under tragic circumstances. We have met here to pray for a long life of Mahatma Gandhi. We all very well know that Mahatmaji cares for Harijan work more than for his life. He appealed to the Government to give to him facilities for this work, which was refused and we are well aware of the admantine will of Mahatma Gandhi, in sticking to his principles.

"Without Harijan work life or death are the same to Mahatma Gandhi.

NATION-WIDE ANXIETY

"The whole of India is anxious about Mahatmaji's fate and so we have gathered here to pray for his long life.

"Had we been more staunch to our cause, this lamentable fast would not have arisen. He has to suffer, therefore, for our lapses.

SPARE HIM.

Sardar Jamiat Singh then moved a resolution:—"That this meeting of Bombay citizens prays to God to enable Mahatmaji come out of his fast triumphant."

Sardar Jamiat Singh said that Mahatmaji had done much for Harijans. "Who lives if the Mahatma dies?" he asked.

Mr. Abdur Raheman Mitha in a short speech appealed that "they should not be content by mere passing of resolutions, but we must take up the work for which Mahatma Gandhi was undergoing his self-imposed penance."

IMMORTALISING MAHATMA

Takes Rank In Galaxy Of World's Greatest

AMERICA'S HOMAGE

"Walk Of Famous Men" Not Not Complete Without His Name.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

The President of the Rollins College, Florida, America, has requested that a stone of the cottage of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram where he used to live be sent to him to be placed in the "Walk of Famous Men" of history' where stones from different countries of the world are collected. In the course of the letter, the President of the College writes: "The walk of famous men is intended to bring about a proper appreciation on the part of students concerning great men and women of the world, past and present. Mr. Gandhi legitimately belongs to this galaxy of the great of the world and this walk would be incomplete without a stone from the Ashram bearing Mr. Gandhi's name."

The College has also acquired the stone from the birth-place of Count Leo Tolstoy of Russia. It has also obtained immortal relics from China Arabia, and Palestine.

C. D. ARRESTS AT AJMER

Women With Babies Marched To Lock-Up

(From A Correspondent.)
AJMER, Aug. 22.

A second batch comprising of 11 ladies and five men offered civil disobedience yesterday.

The Satyagrahis formed into a procession at Agra Gate and followed by a crowd, marched through the Naya Bazar shouting National slogans and distributing boycott leaflets. They were arrested at the Naya Bazar Square and were taken to the Kotwali.

A police constable was seen snatching copies of profusely distributed leaflets from the hands of the public.

Those arrested include Shrimati Kalavabidevi, wife of Pandit Kashinak Trivedi, ex-assistant editor of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Hindi Navajivan" Mrs. and Mrs. Durgaprasad Chaudhry, Mr. and Mrs. Krishnakant Vyas and Shrimati Sitadevi, wife of Sjt. Ramanath Suman.

Six of the ladies arrested have babies in their arms.

LONDON INDIANS APPEAL TO HOARE

LONDON, August 22.

Expressing the opinion that serious political consequences will follow the death of Gandhiji, the London Indian Congress League and the Gandhi Society have telegraphed to Sir S. Hoare, appealing to him to release Gandhiji, "whose work for Untouchables is a great service to humanity."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HENDERSON FOR CLAY CROSS.

LONDON, August 22.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has been nominated as the Parliamentary Labour candidate for Clay Cross in the vacancy due to the death of the sitting Labourite.

Communist and National Conservative will be his opponents.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a competent Film Director with good experience of talkie pictures by a well established up-to-date studio. None without previous experience need apply. Apply immediately with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1116 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Canvassers for Milton Teas salary 90 security 30. Apply (stamps) K. J. Choksi Wadi, Baroda. (1115).

Wanted Superintendent for a Residential Industrial School in suburb of Bombay. Salary Rs. 150—Rs. 10—2—Rs. 200. Starting salary according to qualifications. Candidates having general education, industrial and teaching experience only need apply Box No. 1112 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

Enquire Immediately. Special Book-keeping and Accountancy Classes at reduced fees have commenced from August at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (1069).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts. 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rapid Gold Blades means perfect clean shave in a minute. Ten shaves per Blade or Money Back. Try to-day. Up-country Agents Wanted. Apply Guzdar Co., Bombay, 3. (1110).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 121 OF 1933.

Re: BANKEYLAL GOPINATH TALIWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbhar Tukda, till lately carrying on business in the name of Bankeylal and Co., and now a manager in the employ of Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia & Co., Cotton Merchants .... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th November, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application

Dated this 18th day of Aug. 1933

K.A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

7145.

Public Notices

Opportunity For Cotton Mills & Sugar Factories

FOR SALE.

Boilers, Engines, Spinning and Weaving Machinery of the Atlas Mills and Manockji Petit Mills. Apply at the Mills or Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, Darukhana, Bombay. (1118).

The Bombay Electric Supply And Tramways Company, Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 29832 in respect of 25 Ordinary shares Nos. 192954 to 192978 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Dahyalal Mathurdas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Date 23rd August, 1933

1117

Proclamation

BOMBAY to WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth Sessions of 1933 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on Monday, the Eleventh day of September, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars, see Bombay Government Gazette, Part II, dated 17th August 1933, at page 1609).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated 22nd August, 1933.

7143

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WAMAN LAXMAN PATIL alias VAMAN LUXUMAN PATIL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Surya Mahal, Thakurdwar, without the Fort in the City of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DILIP RAGHUNANDAN KOTHARE and KRISHNARAO NARAYEN JOSHI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former an attorney of this Hon'ble Court and the latter an Insurance Broker, residing respectively at Santa Cruz, without the Town and Island of Bombay and at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One-Thousand-Nine-Hundred and Thirty Three and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 21st day of August, 1933.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7142

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1220 OF 1933.

MESSRS. CHETANDAS BANECHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Lakhmidas Purshottam Bhatt, late of Borivli Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Borivli, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court, ... Plaintiffs

Vs.

DAYABHAI LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTTAM BHATT, of Borivli Hindu Inhabitant residing at Borivli, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. Defendant

To,

The Creditors of LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTTAM BHATT. ...Deceased.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers on the 4th day of August, 1933, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the creditors of Lakhmidas Purshottam Bhatt deceased that the Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against Dayabhai Lakhmidas Purshottam Bhatt on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Lakhmidas Purshottam Bhatt deceased praying for the following reliefs:

(a) That the defendant as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Lakhmidas Purshottam Bhatt may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,695/11/6 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 20th day of April, 1933, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

(b) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said estate with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit, including the power to take proceedings to recover and secure the property belonging to the deceased situate at Ville Parle but standing in the name of his widow Ramkuver.

(d) For an interim Receiver in terms of prayer C.

(e) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 13th day of September, 1933.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1933.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

This 16th day of August, 1933.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

71411

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1933 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 1—All that piece of Pension and Tax land with buildings at Breach Candy Road now called Girgaum Road, admeasuring about 1732 sq. yards, bearing Street Nos. 843-845, 1 to 4, 4A, 4B, 5 & 6 and bounded on the North-East partly by the property of the vendors and partly by the property of Swami Narayan Temple on the East by the property of Brijlal Hemraj, on the South partly by the property of Harishanker Parashram and partly by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalker, on the South-West corner by the property of Gulbai, widow of Khodadad Terandaz Irani and on the West by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NULL BAZAAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidas Kalidas, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises.

ALL those two several pieces of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling house, situate at Khoja Street containing by admeasurement 371-6|9th square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Old Revenue under old Nos. 278,305,308, 3093, 4921, and 278, 305, 308, 3093, 4921, New Nos. B|7595, 7576, 7597, 11162 and A| 7576, 7995, 7597, 11162, Old survey Nos. 1288, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1287, 1267, 1268, 1288, 1267, 1268, 1287 and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3 and 4|4738 and Cadastral Survey No. 3731 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates formerly under C Ward No. 7288, 7289 and Street Nos. 142, 144, 146 and 150 and New under "C" Ward No. 7288, Street No. 160-166 and Ward No. 7289, Street Nos. 156-158 and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 60 Forbes Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BHUSAVAL & KHANDWA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HAJI KHANOO OIL MILL AT BHUSAVAL AND PEDHI GOODS, FURNITURE ETC., AT KHANDWA.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Khanoo and others traded as Haji Khanoo Haji Vali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, 9th September, 1933 at 3-0 (S.T.) on site at Bhusaval the right, title and interest of insolvents Haji Ahmed Haji Khanoo Haji Vali and Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Khanoo Haji Vali in the undermentioned Oil Mill property at Bhusaval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several Government Tikemala pieces of land together with the Haji Khanoo Oil Mill, Bungalows, godowns, etc., standing thereon situate within the city of Bhusaval, admeasuring about 5A 33G.

With the Haji Khanoo Oil Mill consisting of one 84 H.P. Ruston Engine, one 6 H.P. Engine, 1 Dynamo, 5 expellers, 2 Filters, 2 Rollers, 3 Openers, pump, 561 oil tanks etc., etc.

LOT NO. 2.

167 pearls about 38-1|4 chews of the above insolvents.

AUCTION SALE AT KHANDWA.

On SUNDAY, 10th Sept., 1933, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the abovenamed insolvents' Pedhi near Clock Tower at Khandwa property consisting of cases peppermint, Gadi, Safes, Molasses, Tur, Vegetable Oil, Tallow Scales, Benches, etc.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the fall of the hammer.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 1805 EMPTY BARRELS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. National Petroleum Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Famous & Co., No. 5, Dalhousie Square East, Stephen House, Calcutta, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at National Petroleum Co.'s Wadala Installation near Sewri Station:—

1805 Slightly condemned empty barrels.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within one week from the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK
IMPERIAL'S
Mythological Marvel
SATI ANSUYA
Featuring:
CHANDA, MUSHTARI, JAMSHEDJI
with a powerful cast.
A moving picture from the Mythological lore, depicting the life of a great Sati and the birth of Trimurthi Shree Dattatraya.
Director: MADANRAI VAKIL
Shows: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays extra at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay

The picture that drew packed houses
The picture that thrilled thousands
THE PICTURE OF PICTURES
PRABHAT CINETONE'S
First Historical Talkie
SINHGAD
featuring
Miss LEELA, Master VINAYAK, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, Late Miss PRABHAVATI, BHONSALE, SHINDE and others.
at the
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar
(the favourite talkie house of the Bombay Suburbites)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on all days except Tuesday and Wednesday.

SAIRANDHREE
The First MULTI-COLOUR Picture ever produced In India
Produced by
PRABHAT CINETONE
Kolhapur.
To be released shortly in Bombay.

THE CARLTON
To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Thurs. & Friday. Matinee at 4 P.M.
Don't miss this grand comedy of flirtatious wives and jealous husbands!
"PLEASURE CRUISE"
WITH
ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
FOX COMEDY GIANT
Also showing Hollywood opening of "CAVALCADE" and EXCLUSIVE movietone news by Air Mail.
NEXT CHANGE
A Star—Studded picture de Luxe
Janet GAYNOR
Will ROGERS
LEW AYRES, SALLY EILERS
in
"STATE FAIR"
A FOX SUPER
Plans now open at the theatre and S. Rose & Co.

TRIAL ASSURED TRADE MARK WITH
HERCULES
CRUCIBLES
MADE IN JAPAN
WILL PAY ALL IT'S WORTH
SOLE AGENTS
BATLIBOI & Co.
MADRAS, 150, BROADWAY. FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Permanent Birth Control
or 'stop con' is a vegetable product. When taken by a lady for seven days will stop conception permanently. Will not affect the general health or monthly! Already tried by hundreds of doctors and others. Results guaranteed Rs. 5 for full course. Postage extra. Agents wanted.
Sanjivni Pharmaceutical Works
Kapurthala (Punjab)

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Called-up 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).
Col. Ratna Bhimji Ghushai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Mr. Prabhushankar [illegible] of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance upto Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000/- by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs 5/- per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HERNIA
CENT PER CENT CURE WITHOUT OPERATION
Apply for Prospectus:—
Dr. H. C. ROY.
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

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OPENING SOON
The Ultimate Theatre For Bombay
THE REGAL
—A RENDEZVOUS—
WHERE BOMBAY CAN MEET
Elstree and Hollywood

GRASP
THIS OPPORTUNITY
By Which You Can See Again
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE
CLASSIC
Special Holiday Revival
3—DAYS ONLY—3
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW & FRIDAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bank Holiday Matinees at 4 p.m.
ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY
M-G-M'S IMMORTAL DRAMA
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVEL
THE WHITE SISTER
Co-starring
HELEN HAYS
CLARK GABLE
FULL OF ROMANCE, THOUGHT, EXCITEMENT SPIRITUAL EXALTATION—IN FACT,
Everything which literature has to offer the stage or screen.
12-Heart Tugging Reels!
—NEXT SATURDAY—
THE MOST ENTERTAINING SCREEN COMBINATION
Handsome. Happy-Go-Lucky—
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
—And Naughtily Nice "Bad Girl"—
SALLY EILERS
IN A GLITTERING PANORAMA OF THE WICKEDEST STREET IN THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD
MADE ON BROADWAY
with
MADGE EVANS
JEAN PARKER
Booking is now open

COLABA RESIDENTS PLEASE NOTE!
Commencing to-day
PRIVATE BUSES WILL RUN FOR ALL 6-30 & 10 P. M. SHOWS
at
PATHE CINEMA
From Afghan Church (Colaba) Stopping at
Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain.
THE BUSES WILL WAIT IN THE CINEMA COMPOUND FOR YOUR RETURN.
YOU CAN RESERVE YOUR SEAT FOR THE SHOW ON THE BUS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
"The Meaning of Pain"
A Free Public Lecture
followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, August 23rd, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarvad Shud 2, 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 30, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 21, 1302.
Sunrise—6-21m.
Sunset—7-1m.
Hightide—0-52, 13-16.
Lowtide—6-44, 19-19.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m. Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday.
Banks Closed.
S.S. "Corfu" with English mails due at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.
Samvatsari: Public Holiday.
Banks Closed.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
S. S. "Rajputana," with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The White Sister." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Pleasure Cruise." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "To-night Is Ours" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "One Heavenly Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Arabian Night" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "F. R. I." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sohni Mahiwal". Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY (at Sion):—During the month of July, 1933, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1022, among them the number of new admissions was 278 and the average daily attendance being 40

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12 Noon: Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Relay of Music.
6 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the management).
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour: "Punishment and its place in Education" by Mrs. Sushila M. Trilokekar, in Marathi.
"Rural Education" by Miss Kapila Khandwalla, in Gujerati.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
9-45 p.m. Leo Goutkin and his Ben Band relayed from the Hotel Majestic by kind permission of the management).
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broad cast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Dance Music.
7-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital by Cecil Dixon.
7-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music by Geraldo and his Orchestra, followed by the Savoy Hotel Orpheans.
10-30 p.m. Dance Music.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL:—The Panchgani Muslim High School (Dar-ul-Uloom) reopens after vacation on the 1st of September 1933. Apply immediately to (1) the Principal Mr. M.B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.), Dip. Eudc. (2) the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL MARKETS FEATURELESS

Indian Sterling Loan Rules Steady And Silver Is Unchanged

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, August 22, 11 p.m.

The 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened at £83 7/16 and ruled steady on London Stock Exchange. Later on, prices improved to £83-1/2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at unchanged prices and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 6 points, and after a further decline of 4 points, prices improved on trade buying and were quoted one point higher.

LONDON SILVER.

The London Silver Market ruled quiet with a small business. Indian selling was absorbed by China buying and the market closed unchanged as under:—

Spot Silver	17-13/16.
Forward Silver	17-15/16.

There was no business at night in the local Bullion Market.

Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate was quoted at 4.50-1/2 and Franc 84.28

ALL QUIET AT GANDAO

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Peshawar Brigade Column reports all quiet at Gandao.

Steady progress is being made with the construction of the motor road from Dand to Ghalanai, specially on the difficult portion south of Karappa Pass. All is quiet in the Balampet Area and the construction of the bridge over the Punjkora is proceeding satisfactorily.—A. P.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	4.50 1/2
To-day's opening	4.51 1/8
To-day's closing	4.49 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
New York Aug. 22.

Previous closing	4.50 5/8
To-day's closing	4.49 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
New York Aug. 22.

Previous closing	9.38
To-day's opening	9.32
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	9.52
Difference	+.14

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	
April/May	Rs. 204-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	5.44
To-day's opening	5.44
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.45
Difference	+01

FRANC RATE.
Paris, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	84.34
To-day's opening	84.34
To-day's closing	84.28

CLARK GABLE and HELEN HAYES in "THE WHITE SISTER."

"WHITE SISTER" TO BE SHOWN AGAIN

During the holidays the Capitol willl repeat "The White Sister," the love classic which created such interest when shown recently. From Wednesday to Friday this picture will be repeated for the benefit of those who were unable to see it when first released.

95 WATCHES STOLEN

Police Effect Smart Arrest Of 3 Old Lags

On the charge of having stolen 95 watches from the shop of Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Usman, three persons Ramprasad Jamnaprasad, Gopal Yesoo, and Krishna Laxman were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday.

In this connection, it is alleged, nine arrests were previously made and the remand obtained till the 28th instant. The first two accused in the present case were arrested on the 18th, while the third was apprehended on the 21st instant at Worli.

Out of the 95 watches stolen 43 have been recovered so far. A jemmy was also found concealed under the dhoti worn by the third accused at the time of his arrest. The police allege that all these accused have several house-breaking cases to their credit.

In these circumstances a remand of the three accused until 28th August was granted by the Magistrate.

CYCLE FOUND FROM ESPLANADE MAIDAN

Police Arrest Man Who Picked It Up

Shanker Ramchandra, a Hindu aged 25, who was arrested for being in possession of a cycle valued at about Rs. 30/-, was produced before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Tuesday.

The accused is alleged to have stated to the police that the cycle had been picked up by him from Esplanade maidan on the evening of the 20th instant.

The owner of the cycle having not yet turned up to claim it, information of the theft has been circulated to various Police Stations. In the meantime the accused has been remanded in custody until 5th September.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER DEFIED

Congressman Gets Heavy Sentence

Ramachandra Janardan, was sentenced to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, on a charge of disobeying an order of the Police Commissioner.

The accused was arrested on Friday evening and he was served with an order of the Commissioner of Police to report himself within ten minutes to Superintendent Hurst. The accused failed to do so and he was arrested by sub-Inspector Kamat and charged as above.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Police Prosecutor informed the Court that the accused had six previous convictions for Congress activities.

SHRI LAD YUVAK MANDAL:—Shri Lad Yuvak Mandal's Pustakalaya Samittee (Committee) express their great pleasure in announcing that during the last Gokul Ashtami Day a sum of Rs. 781 was collected by way of donations from the Lad Brothers (community) and thanks for the hearty co-operation of the caste-people and desires that such enthusiasm shall be met with year after year to reach the expected goal.

MILL-GODOWN MYSTERY

Bales Of Cloth Disappear From Custody Under Lock And Seal

JAMADARS ARRESTED

Magistrate Remands Accused To Police Custody Till August 28.

Strongly suspected of complicity in the robbery of a bale of cloth from its godown under lock and seal, Umarkhan Tawarkhan along with four others were arrested on the 21st instant and produced before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday.

The cloth in question, identified as belonging to the Folding Department of the Jubilee Mill, Sewri, was found thrown outside the compound-wall of the mill in the early hours of the 21st instant.

Two of the accused are alleged to be the jamadars at the mill with its keys in their possession, while two others were in charge of the seal, and the fifth a watchman at the place on the night in question. On this account the Police strongly suspect them of the robbery.

As quite a large amount of cloth is reported to be missing from the same mill the authorities have started checking their entire stock. For this reason and that more arrests have yet to be effected in this connection, the Magistrate remanded all the above accused into police custody until August 28.

Mr. Tarapore on behalf of the first three accused had applied for bail which was refused.

MIDNIGHT SCARE

Pickpockets Jostle Pedestrian Purloin His Watch

What may be regarded as a novel method employed in pickpocketing, was described in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Tuesday, by the police who asked for the remand in custody of Abdul Gafoor, a young Mahomedan.

It appears that the complainant in the case was leaving the Globe Theatre rather late after midnight of the 19th instant. As he came on the footpath he found himself being jostled into crowd issuing from the Theatre. On turning round he saw that his harrassers were the accused and his companion.

All of a sudden they gave him a jerk and started running. Being surprised at this rather queer behaviour of the accused, he felt his pocket only to find that his metal watch was gone. He then ran after the culprits shouting "chor, chor", and it was not long before the advance of the accused was checked by a constable who at once put him under arrest. On a search being made the lost watch was found in Gafoor's pocket.

In hs statement to the police the accused is said to have been stated that the watch had been stolen by his companion Mahomed and passed on to him. In view of Mahomed's arrest pending, the Magistrate ordered the remand of the accused into police custody until August 28.

Remittances To The Home Treasury

(IN POUNDS STERLING).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 19th August, 1933 347,000 and from 1st April to August 19 1933 16,839,000.

CRAWFORD MARKET BUTTER FAKERS FINED

Magistrate Disposes Record Number Of Cases And Fines Irani Shop-Keeper Rs. 400 For Second Offence

Over 200 Municipal cases were disposed off by Mr Oscar H Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Tuesday last, thus creating a new-record of which the Municipality must be justly proud. Among those disposed off were several cases of adulteration of Butter, Ghee, Milk and even Tea.

On the last occasion the Magistrate had remarked that in almost two-thirds of the cases that came for hearing the Municipality were not ready to proceed with them, while the Court was ready to dispose off as many cases that came up for hearing.

The Municipal Assistant Health Officer had informed the Court that the Department was unable to serve the summons in certain cases against hawkers, as their samples had been obtained at Railway Stations and on the Roads. These could not now be traced at the addresses they had given. His Department was prepared to go on with the cases in which summonses had been served. The Magistrate justified his remarks made on the previous occasion by sitting in Court till 7-30 p.m. and disposed off every case that was down for hearing on Tuesday.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALLS

Several Stall holders in the Crawford Market were prosecuted for selling adulterated butter which contained over 75 per cent foreign ingredient. The Magistrate imposed on them deterrent fines as the Crawford Market was an important centre in the city where foodstuff offered for sale should be pure Irani shop keepers were there again in large numbers and were very severely dealt with. The Proprietor of King George's Restaurant, was fined Rs 150 in default three months' imprisonment for selling adulterated butter.

NOT A CASE FOR MERCY

Ali Hussein proprietor of the Sultani Mohamedi Restaurant 2 Kambekar Street, was fined Rs 400 in default six months' imprisonment for selling adulterated butter containing 69 per cent foreign matter. The Counsel appearing for the accused pleaded for mercy although this was his second offence. The Magistrate said this was not a case where any mercy should be shown. "Did he shew any mercy when he was poisoning the public for profit" was the observation made by his Worship, who thought that this was a fit case for imprisonment but regretted that there was no provision for it at present.

Stall holders in the Crawford Market of Nos. 436; 438; 437, and 450 were prosecuted for selling adulterated butter. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs 150 on the first; Rs 150; on the second and Rs 125 on the third. The fourth case was postponed as the Counsel wanted an adjournment to argue the case.

LABOUR LEADER GAOLED

Magistrates Sentences Him For One Year On Charge Of Sedition

Motiram Anant Potkar, Secretary of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union, was sentenced to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 in default three months' further imprisonment, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on being found guilty on a charge of sedition.

The accused was charged in respect of a speech delivered by him at a meeting attended by 400 mill operatives at Naigaum on June 5 last.

He was arrested on July 15 by Inspector Patwardhan on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE

The accused pleaded not guilty as his speech was intended to criticise the action of the millowners in introducing the "four loom" and "two sides" system. He also wanted certain grievances of the workers redressed. The Government, he pointed out, were assisting the Millowners by allowing the Police to take part in breaking up mill strikes.

"INCITING TO VIOLENCE"

The Magistrate in passing sentence, held that the tone of the speech tended to incite violence and moreover the language used was intemperate.

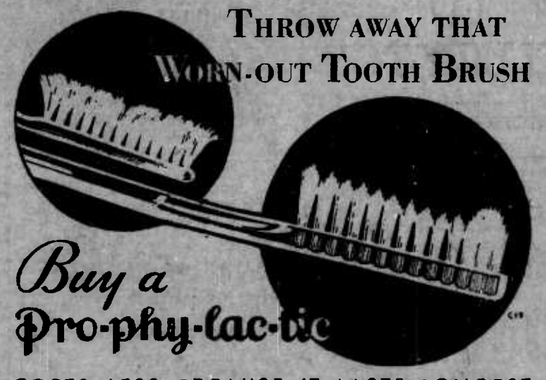
The speech tended to bring Government into hatred and contempt and His Worship, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him as stated above

ANEY'S SEARCH IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council today Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Member in charge of Jails, stated that Mr. M. S. Aney the Acting Congress President, after being brought to Midnapore jail under arrest was searched in the usual manner by the Head Warder in the presence of the Jailor.

No force was used on him, and he was supplied with articles he required. Mr. Aney was treated as a Division "Two" undertrial and was told that he might apply for higher classification, but this he declined to do.—A. P.



PATHE
TO-NIGHT IS OURS
PARAMOUNT'S SUPER ROMANCE
WITH
FREDRIC MARCH & CLAUDETTE COLBERT
ONLY ITS SUPERB CAST COULD GIVE IT SUCH FLAMING REALITY!
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

REDRESS AND BISMARCK IN FORM

Zorawar Shapes Like A Winner

(By Our Resident Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 22.

All the tracks were open for work from Sunday onwards. With brilliant sunshine and ideal weather conditions, some good gallops were noted:—

GALUMPH (Dillon) put up a splendid show over 6 furlongs on the tan. This horse can win when wanted.

HERO WORSHIP (Riding Boy) covered a mle on the tan. Still room for improvement.

PICARO (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. This grey is in fine condition.

DOUCEUSE (Dall Acqua) and MESSAGE (Maurice) travelled 7 furlongs on the tan. A forward pair.

BLACKETTE (Peck) was assisted by LOCHMORE (Howell) in a 7 furlongs trial on the tan. They moved well and are ready for their engagements.

MAHASAGAR (Bowley) and FOUR KINGS (Riding Boy) were sent 7 furlongs. They look fit and well.

ZORAWAR (Whiteside) shaped very well over 7 furlongs on the tan. A likely winner.

CUSTODIAN (Hill) held SAINT AMOUR (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former should make amends for his last defeat.

AWAY (Munro) and FIGHT FAIR (Brace) pleased over 6 furlongs. Both are fit and well.

ASCALON (Obaid) was superior to LEVANON (Clarke) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

ROSENANTE II. (Evans) showed to advantage when galloped with a stablemate over 6 furlongs.

BRIGHT NIGGER (Howell) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

REDRESS (Selby) moved with great dash over 5 furlongs on the tan. She should run prominently on Thursday.

HEIGHT RECORD (Brace) was in front of a stablemate when tried over 6 furlongs.

EUGENIS (Munro) pleased in a 4 furlongs spurt on the tan. A fit horse.

ROSEWATER (Bhimrao) had the better of LITTLE ROCK (Forsyth) in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan.

GIFT HORSE (Obaid) beat CLENDENNEN (Clarke) over 6 furlongs.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) held DOREDA (Harding) over 5 furlongs on the tan.

BISMARCK (Walker) impressed in a dash over 6 furlongs with HEYDAY (Burn). Watch the former.

EOTHEN (O'Neale) finished ahead of CHANSON (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

SENTINEL (Brace) was superior to KNIGHT AT ARMS (S. Black) over a mile.

DRY SAND (Clarke) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan in fine style.

VA VITE (Bhimrao) was fair over 6 furlongs.

PLATOON (Clarke) covered 4 furlongs on the tan. An improved horse.

GOOD EVENING (Burn) galloped a mile in company with PRINCE CHARLIE (Riding Boy). This pair have reached their best.

THE VICEROY (Selby) and JAIBALA (Graham) were exercised over a mile on the tan. Both are in top hole condition.

WURUD PASHA (Brace) held AL SEDOUK (Riding Boy) over a mile on the tan.

QUARRY (Dillon) put up a remarkable gallop over a mile. Much improved.

BUSHIR AL KHAIR (Riding Boy) beat MUSHKOOR (Riding Boy) over a mile.

KARIM BEG (Thompson) showed to advantage against MY KING (Riding Boy) over a mile.

FAYIK (Thompson) and AL KHABOOR (McCarthy) galloped a mile on the tan. A fit pair.

SHOGAT AZIZ (Brace) covered a mile on the tan in splendid fashion. Much improved.

BAHNOOD (Riding Boy) beat a stablemate over the mile course.

KUMMER (Evans) galloped a mile with great freedom. Watch him.

FIERY FACE (Selby) showed his true form in a gallop with WAALIM (Graham) over 1-1|4 miles.

AMAN (Riding Boy) travelled 1-1|4 miles. Fit.

JINANAR (Riding Boy) impressed in a ten furlongs gallop.

SARSAM (Riding Boy) made a great show when sent 10 furlongs on the tan.

HAZIMA (Behsman) was given an easy gallop over 1-1|4 miles. She is in fine fettle at the moment.

PRINCE GHAZI (Marrable) covered 9 furlongs on the tan in taking style. Is running into form.

ABRASH (Riding Boy) held SHEKIB (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs on the tan.

MURAT (McQuade) and SANNAM (Riding Boy) have worked satisfactorily over 1-1|4 miles.

AL HAMIL (Obaid) travelled a mile on the tan moving freely.

ANCHOR (Brace) was sent 9 furlongs. Has improved.

BURZAN (Riding Boy) had the assistance of FARAJ PASHA (Riding Boy) in a gallop over 1-1|4 miles. A forward pair.

MUMRIH (Brace) UP-TO-DATE (Riding Boy) and TARA (H. McQuade) were tried out over 1-1|4 miles, the former proving best.

SHAMSHIR (Obaid) held EL-HADI (Riding Boy) over a mile. Watch the former.

DEFENDER (Riding Boy) and a stablemate were fair in a mile gallop.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES TITLE

Miss Nuthall And Miss James Defeat American Pair

FOREST HILL, Aug. 21.

In the semi-final Miss Nuthall and Miss James beat Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey (holders) 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. Owing to torrential rain, the Round-Jacobs semi-final has been postponed for a day. The finals will be held on Wednesday.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THURSDAY'S RACES

Card Of Ten Events For Holiday Meeting

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Thursday:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs: oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Narayen 9-8; Mu'mar 9-3; Wurud Pasha 9-3; Quarry 8-13; Khairi 8-10; Jaibala 8-10; White Gold 8-10; Delhi 8-10; Yafar 8-10; Aktoom 8-8; Taj Najiyah 8-7; My King 8-7; Elhadi 8-7; Makhool 8-1; Platoon 8-1; Vermeil 8-1; Permacil 8-1; Bahnood 8-1; Zainin 8-1; Khusroo 7-2; Selected 7-2; Mushkoor 6-10.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; often 16lbs; Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

Kashaf 9-8; Zari 9-3; Euston 9-0; Khazza 8-10; Al Sedouk 8-10; Nussrat Pasha 8-10; Naji Beg 8-10; Sammandar 8-7; Afzal 8-7; Al Amira 8-7; Ba'khit Beg 8-7; Nafea al Khair 8-6; Maneck's Hope 8-4; Happy Boy 8-1; Banco 8-1; Salaibeg 8-1; Adil Beg 8-1; Golden Buck 8-1; Defender 8-1; Hitler 7-9; Vortex 7-2; Breach 7-2.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Al Capone 9-5; Daham Pasha 9-3; The Viceroy 9-3; Bahriyah 9-3; Molly King 9-3; Munsoor 9-3; Billy Boy 9-3; Raza Khan 9-3; Al Khaboor 9-0; Grand Duke 8-10; Viking 8-10; Shooting 8-10; Mutashar 8-8; Karim Beg 8-8; Nassaf 8-8; Yanoos 8-8; Victor 8-7; Bushir al Khair 8-4; Dinar 8-1; Dandy Duke 8-1; Shogat Aziz 7-9.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Chanticleer 9-12; Cherry Boy 9-9; Cheer Up 9-7; Dry Sand 8-7; Eagle Queen 7-10; Rosario 7-9; Knight at Arms 7-5; Sentinel 6-10; Honeysuckle 6-12; Marcodia 6-10.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Danger 8-0; Jinanar 8-0; Regard 8-5; Tara 8-5; Kummer 8-3; Bulbul Hazar 8-2; Bakhtiar 8-0; Faraj Pasha 8-0; Prince Charlie 7-13; Prince Ghazi 7-12; Broker 7-12; Hamdi 7-11; Burzan 7-9; Shaher 7-9; Aman 7-7; Matchbox 7-7; Aslan Beg 7-5; Abrash 7-3; Redoubt 7-0.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Away 9-4; Vileika 9-1; Redress 9-0; Staff Officer 9-0; Many Ways 9-0; Tinder Gee 8-12; Ascalon 8-10; Thyrold 8-10; Happy Baby 8-4; Philip Sidney 8-9; Rosenante II 8-9; Qui Vive 8-7; Lady Friarsdale 8-6; Bright Nigger 8-1; Levanon 8-0; Height Record 8-0; Little Greek 7-12; Maya 7-11; Flight Fair 7-8; Dona Sauvage 7-7; Phaltaneran 7/5; Old Roy 6/12.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Division II) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Poor Bairn 9/4; Moti Koh 8/10; Broadway Joe 8/8; Mahalakshmi 8/8; Va Vite 8/7; Winnock Bunker 7/9; Gift Horse 8/5; Cymro 8/4; Clendennen 8/4; Silverite 8/3; Fairford 8/2; Indiscreet 8/2; Glennhe 8/0; Mystic Fruit 8/0; Cryptogram 7-13; Risque 7/12; Neddins 7/9; Hooray 7/8; Puffia 7/6; Eothen 7/3; Belford 7/0.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE MAGDALA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Elnga 9/9; Cavern 9/5; Galumph 9/2; Corbyn 7/7; Seaton Ross 9/0; Heremia 9/0; Douceuse 8/12; Serviette 8/10; Rooj 8/9; Palla 8/0; Safety Match 8/9; Message 8/4; Custodian 8/4; Sauer Kraut 8/3; Lochmore 8/2; Follow Me 8/0; Blackette 8/0; Four Kings 8/0; Mahasagar 7/10; Strength 7/11; Phare 7/10; Picado 7/9; Zorwar 7/5; Pobieda 7/0; Francolin 6/12.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Division I.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500 A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Vendor 9/2; Hollywood Nights 7/4; Lignan 9/0; Jelal Shah 8/13; St. Valour 8/11; Clairette 8/7; Insult 8/7; Miss Tina 8/5; Little Rock 8/3; Doreda 8/2; Young Bachelor 8/2; Howth 7/13; Pomagne 7/9; Uptojinks 7/3; Glowing Embers 7/5; Forage 7/5; Helen's Glory 7/5; Eugenis 7/3; Madge Mec 7/0; Mountain Dancer 6/12.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Division I).—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Rs. 1,000; Tfihird Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Hakim Pasha 9/3; Al Hamil 9/0; Hazima 8/10; Black Beauty 8/4; Anchor 8/3; Kabaila 8/3; Murat 7/12; Sanham 7/5; Jasir 7/12, Bushboos 7/12; Muhaisin 7/11; Vita 7/7; Bhawani Prasad 7/4; Misyer 7/0.

WISHING DELEGATION SUCCESS

Board Of Trade's Letter To Chairman

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The President of the Board of Trade has addressed a letter to Sir William Clare Lees, Chairman of the delegation representing the textile industry to India, wishing the Delegation every success, and hoping that negotiations will represent an important development in the field of international co-operation.

He trusts that Sir W. H. Lees will make it clear to India that "we freely and fully recognise the very remarkable development of the Indian cotton industry and our only desire is to co-operate in every possible way to the mutual advantage of both countries."—Reuter.

To-morrow Matinee: 3-30 p.m.

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Enacted By a Brilliant Cast:

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A Captivating Adventuress flirts her way into high life and the heart of a dashing titled play-boy.

DAILY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Victims of
Asthma & Bronchitis

WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis but

YOU CAN BE CURED

just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble. Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book. Your life will be changed just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness so take

YOUR FIRST STEP

and send for Dr. Hair's free book which tells you in plain words how to be cured and how to remain cured. By following the simple rules of living and diet, and taking Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure in teaspoonful doses you will be able to go to bed without fear of an attack, so sleep peacefully all night and to find that health, strength and flesh will be rapidly restored to you.

DR. HAIR'S FREE BOOK

will be sent to you free and post free. Send the coupon below in an unsealed envelope for half anna.

They are coming!
those stars on the horizon
Master MOHAN and Miss RATNAPRABHA.
to please you with their
SWEET VOICE — BEST ACTING in
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BHAKTA PRALHAD
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NEXT SATURDAY the 26th AUGUST
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Greater Prosperity.

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Agency terms liberal—Treatment sympathetic.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Head Office.

Obtainable at all leading Chemists and Stores or direct post fr from address on Coupon.

Hoshangabad, C. P.
India.
15th August, 1932.

Dear Dr. Hair,

I feel I must show my gratitude by writing to thank you for curing me of that dreadful cruel disease. I feel a very different woman now God bless you for the relief, I am enjoying and can hardly believe all I have gone through.

I never fail to recommend Asthma Cure (Hair's) to anyone who is suffering from that cruel complaint.

Thanking you again and may God bless you.

I remain,
Yours gratefully,
(Sd.) MRS F OSTOCHE.

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Please send me your free and post paid. Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

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WRITE CLEARLY.
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A Page About Books And Their Writers

STORY OF A SON'S SACRIFICE

AT YOUR BEGINNINGS. By Valentine. (Ward, Lock and Co., London. Price, 3s. 6d).

Valentine in this new novel of his has surpassed himself in presenting to the readers a wonderful book which deals about the life of a rich playwright, who voluntarily undertakes a life of poverty, with a view to save the good name of the Cresslands, by clearing the debts his father had incurred.

At the time of his father's death, Barrf Cressland is away on a foreign tour and on arriving back in London hears of his father's death. He later learns that his father, whose generosity and philanthrophy was a by-word in the town where he lived, had died an insolvent. Barry shocked at the news sends for his two other brothers, both of whom are rich enough to clear the debts and can save the good name of the Cresslands. Barry suggests to them a plan by which all the three brothers could cut short their expences for a few years and thus clear debts incurred by their father. Both the brothers disagree with his plan and refuse to help him in his venture.

Then Barry undertakes, alone to clear the debts and cuts short his expences by about 5,000 pounds a year. He goes and lives in a dingy quarter of Loodon, with only a single room at his disposal. He begins cooking for himself. With the one aim of saving the name of the Cresslands, Barry sets to work prepared to face all the hardships.

The novel gets more interesting when, Mary Vanniter, Barry's schooldays friend and neighbour, whom he loved, comes to him with an assumed name with a recommendation for a job on the stage. Barry never recognises Mary since she had changed. Both Mary and Barry become great friends.

While Barry shuns the company of others, who brother him with questions as to why he had changed his quarters and undertaken a life of poverty, Mary who instinctively guesses what the reason is never asks him a single question. And, she and Barry became close friends. Friendship, slowly develops into love and they get married, each of them hiding a secret from the other.

While leading the life of poverty, Barry and his wife pass through some very hard times. Barry, by stringent economy succeeds in paying back two-thirds of the debt. He feels very much for Mary and the life that she is forced to lead with him. But Mary, who understands every movement of his, without his speaking out anything about it, helps him and gives him every encouragement.

The author suddenly brings on the scene the brother of Barry, Charles, who, after seeing the voluntary sacrifice of his brother for the sake of their father, goes and secretly pays the remaining one-third of the debt, thus redeeming Barry of the vow that he had taken. The reader certainly feels, as Barry himself felt, that it would have been really wonderful if Barry himself had paid the amount instead of Charles coming in at the last moment.

Those who have read the author's previous books, specially the "Young Desire," should never fail to read his latest novel. The author proves himself to be one of the few present-day authors who are contributing to the literature of the day. Valentine shows rare insight into the life and character of persons.

A. S. E.

USEFUL TRAVEL GUIDE

"The Traveller's Pocket Reference and Note Book'—Anglo-Continental and International Offices, London and Lausanne Price 1s.

This guide to tourists, which we have received from Messrs. Thacker & Co. Ltd. is a most useful "vade mecum" for a visitor to Europe It contains a fund of useful information for the tourist, whether he is visiting England or the Continent. With it in his pocket he need never be at a loss for any information on every question that may arise in his mind, pertaining to his travels. It caters for all classes from the "luxury" tourist to the humble "hiker" and should be a perfect pocket guide to voyagers from India to the other hemisphere.

POST-WAR REALISM

"THE NO NATION GIRL". By Evans Wall. Published by T Werner Laurie. Price 7s. 6d.

The modern novel, it has been often said, is in the throes of life and death struggle. For half a century or more it has been dominated by a terrible realism for the intensification of which during the last decade the war has been in no small way responsible. This phase of materialistic trend in literature has finally culminated in a transcription of an experience altogether devoid of beauty, value or meaning.

The horrified and horrifying preoccupations of a William Falkner struggling in a morass of Freudian complexes, the sarcasm and cold disgust of an Aldous Huxley with which he looks upon life—these are the natural and inevitable conclusions of a modern novelist. They reflect the sinister trend of Western thought to-day, obsessed as it is with all that is banal and trivial in life. The modern novel and the novelist record to-day the pulse-beat of a world peopled by Freuds, Jungs and Stekels.

In a special case Evans Wall presents a type of novelist the Western world seems to seek as its interpreter. His "No Nation Girl" is certainly a most extraordinary book. But its uniqueness alone is its most remarkable feature. It is a vivid painting of life, unfamiliar to others but those who have been inured to the swamp country of Louisiana. The book has an odour of the mud, the slime and the rank weeds transferred to paper.

It is not a pleasing study in itself, although astonishingly clever; it is an abnormal piece of literature. You close your perusal of the "No Nation Girl" with a bad taste in your mouth, a feeling of disgust, a nausea at the stomach, and a sense of anger at the writer, who has displayed such ingenuity in sickening his readers even in the very opening chapter of his book.

You terminate the opening chapter, dealing with the woman struggling under a labour-pain with a feeling of relief and a desire to go out into the bright sun and clear air as if you too had been confined like the woman in the maternity-room with its sickening details of primitive obstetric contraptions.

The thread of the story is cleverly wrought; but it is a very unhappy and prejudicial one, forming a fitting contrast to the unpleasant background. The intricacies of the narrative and the colour prejudice the writer seems to suffer from, and his uncanny knack of revolting the sense of his readers in the minute details of non-essential things—these you can never forget nor forgive in a writer who has only the Caucasian superiority complex to boast of.

Probably Evans Wall could write a very clever book on the Yamashka (the White-Lanes of Russia.) He writes with an ink that smells of such subjects.

D. N

BANKS AND MONEY MARKETS

BANKS AND THE MONEY MARKETS. By B. Ramchandra Rau. Published by Messrs. Lal Chand and Sons, 76 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2.

This book is a reprint of lectures delivered by the author to the Institute of Bankers during the winter session of 1930-31. The first three lectures give a lucid description of the ideal market and the features of our money markets, while the last lecture contains suggestions and new views which will be read with advantage by economists and businessmen. In these days of banking developments in this country this book will be found very helpful.

No problem of banking is so important as the one of making our banking institutions take a greater part in the financing of our trade. Inadequate banking facilities at several interior markets which generally do large business in raw products have often led to disorganisation of business and producers have been forced to sell out their materials at unduly low prices. There is a vast field for development of banking in this country and those who are interested in this branch of business will do well to read the book.

WILLIAM BLAKE

Among the great figures of literature and art none offers more difficulty of explanation than William Blake writes "The Observer," reviewing Mr Alan Clutton-Brooks work. "Blake" (Duckworth). There have been some notable examinations, but hardly one has come through the strange region of the prophetic writings without deepening the mysteries. Indeed, as Mr. Clutton-Brock shows in his admirable monograph, some critics, excellent in interpretations of other aspects of Blake, have plunged into obscurity what should be perfectly clear. He brings out an amusing instance. The line

All things Begin and End in Albion's Ancient Druid Rocky Shore

has been endowed with tremendous mystical implications about Age and Eternity. Yet M Denis Saurat's investigations reveal that it was a common belief in the eighteenth century that both Greek philosophy and the Jewish religion had their origin in Druidical England; so Blake was merely making use of an archaeological theory (as Milton did) which was perfectly understandable to his contemporaries. When the pious sing of building Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land they little know. Mr. Clutton-Brocke remarks slyly, "to what gross add moral heresy they are subscribing."

There is enough intractable material in the later Black without these additions. Even the earlier writings provide pitfalls for unwary and over confident critics. It is not only that Blake's work was double-fold—perhaps treble-fold if his speculations can be regarded as a separate contribution. Even his marvellous lyrical simplicity became surcharged with subtleties to which the keys are wanting. Except of the disciple or the patient scholar he remains in some respects as incomprehensible to our day as he was to his own. Mr. Clutton-Brock is both cautious and patient. He has thought deeply about Blake and brings to his study a knowledge both of painting and of poetry. He writes of the subtleties familiarly and with a clearness for which the reader is thankful. Besides enlightening criticisms, his book gives all the salient incidents in the life of Blake

A NOVEL OF THE WAR

DRIPPING TAMARINDS. By Cecil Champian Lowis. (T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London. Price. 7s. 6d.)

The book deals with the life of an Englishman, Ninian Fendle, who comes out to India a few years before the Great War. He first joins the army and later is appointed as the Assistant Commissioner of one of the Districts in Upper Burma. While there Ninian gets acquainted with an English girl, Ursala, daughter of the District Superintendent of Police. Ninian falls in love with her but the girl refuses to give any room to him. Disappointed at the attitude of the girl, who is described as a suffragette, Ninian gets more attached to the step-mother of the girl, which leads to a scandal.

Soon after, the Great War breaks out. Ninian is called to the Front and while working in France meets the girl Ursala who also had come to the front to work as a Red Cross nurse and gets better acquainted with her than in Burma. During one of the German raids, Ninian gets hurt and is left alone on the field, while fierce fighting is going on. Ursala by chance meets him and while trying to save him, gets injured and dies. Ninian, is rescued later by his comrades and is removed to the hospital.

The author, who has had personal experience of life in Burma, gives a good pen-picture of native Burman life and the life of an Englishman in an out-of-the-way Burman town. He also gives the reader a vivid description of the life of soldiers working behind the fighting line.

A. S. E.

ITCH TO WRITE

The Editor Discloses His Secret

Do people ever send you manuscripts without being asked? This, one of the favorite questions popped at editors, can be answered with an unequivocal 'Yes', writes the "Atlantic Monthly." The postman who serves the neighborhood of 8 Arlington Street can testify to that! his broad shoulders have grown round and bent under the burden of authors' hopes which he daily deposits at our doorstep.

The reasons for this extensive traffic are not far to seek. In America, where a nation-wide system of primary education guarantees to every mother's son and daughter at least a nodding acquaintance with the three R's, the inarticulateness that most of us are born to is transmuted at an early age into an urge of self-expression—ergo, the itch to write has become universal. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is only a light skin infection, easily scratched and quickly cured. The afflicted one, however, never believes that he is numbered among the ninety and nine; something tells him that he is the hundredth case; that his is that deep-seated, perhaps congenital, inflammation of the soul for which the only known catharsis is a repeated exercising of the muscles in fingers and forearm.

A MONTH'S OFFERINGS.

Sooner of later, he works up the courage to consult an editor, the specialist in these matters, whose job it is to make a diagnosis The common prescription, writ not in Latin, but in plain English is technically called a rejection slip, and it is usually quite effective in deaing with the less serious forms of the disease. Indeed—and we say this without boasting—it is our professional experience that the great majority of the patients who consult us speedily recover, and, with spirits purged, are soon restored to their normal occupations as bankers, farmers, school-teachers, plumbers, and iron puddlers.

But figures speak louder than words; let us submit the record of an average month's offerings. In April 1933, the following manuscripts, less than a dozen of them invited, were ours for the taking:—

Poems	900
Articles and essays	808
Stories	444
	2152

In bulk, here was sufficient material to keep the Atlantic supplied for ten years. In quality, there was just enough for one issue: we acceptd 13 items out of 2152.

A TRICK OR TWO.

The poets, as one would expect, are the most ganguine of all would be contributors, the least daunted cy what Mr. Mencken calls 'the cold and clammy facts' Since we rarely print more than two poems a month, a mathematician will tell you that the chances of acceptance are about 1 in 450—but, of course, poesy has nothing to do with mathematics.

'How on earth,' says an eager voice, 'do you manage to read so many manuscripts' Incredible as it may seem, every poem, every article, every story that comes to us is carefully considered and judged upon its merits. Day after expectant day the editor is stimulated by the hope and the ever-present possibility that the manuscript before him, with its ink smudges and marks of greasy thumbs, may prove to be the work of genius. And sometimes, sure enough, it is. Then the editor's faith is fed by the discovery of a hitherto mute and inglorious Milton.

'But do you mean to say that you ponder every word of every line of every manuscript?" Come, come, my dear fellow! An editor is not the fool you take him for. He cannot spend a lifetime at his desk without learning a useful trick or two. When Walter Hines Page was editor of the Atlantic, he received one day a long manuscript written by a garrulous lady. He examined it and returned it in the next mail Whereupon she wrote him an indignant letter, complaining that her paper could not possibly have received the attention it deserved, because it came back too soon.

To this Page replied:—

'Dear Madame: When you eat an egg, do you have to eat all of it before you know it's a bad one?"

War Through A French Diarist's Eyes

"THE PARIS FRONT" An unpublished War Diary. 1914-1918 By Michel Corday. (Gollancz. 18s.)

When M. Corday told a woman in the spring of 1915, as he had described nearly forty years ago in his "Confessions d'un enfant du siege," that during the siege he was fed on horse-meat stew, she retorted, in an access of the kind of patriotism he detests, "That is why you are such a miserable hack now," writes Mr. J. M. Bulloch, reviewing M. Corday's "Diary" in the "Sunday Times."

Had he printed at that time his bitter communings to his diary, which Mr. H. G. Wells describes as "wonderful stuff," he would have been regarded as a defeatist, and pro-Boche, and might not be here to present his tale. Even as it is, some of his countrymen may regard him not as the hack, but as the lean Don on the back of the bony Rozinante, tilting tediously at windmills, for day by day he flouted the idea of war as "gloire," and set himself to prove how right Dr. Johnson was when he told Dr. Strahan in 1775 that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

PEACE LOVER SHOCKED.

Though he began life as a soldier, and though his son was at the front, he was all for peace, with the high belief of "the continued progress of the race towards greater happiness," for "though French," he says he "remained human," and retained "his hatred for hatred." But as he was in close touch with M. Thomson, the Minister for Commerce and Posts, with whom he went to Bordeaux, where "generosity and meanness were equally manifest," he soon learned war had come. His bitter disillusionment, constantly tinged with a Gallic irony impossible in an Englishman, and with a strange detachment which was very rare in France, haunted him from first to last.

He was shocked to find pacifists becoming fire-eaters, and denounced the "miasma of mendacity exuded by the Press." One day he would write "our soldiers bully and despise the civilians," the old militiamen were "drunk with power": and the war encouraged the "tyranny of public authorities." The French military "had no love to spare for the English: it is a Cordial Misunderstanding." He was shocked by the "unbridled extravagance and widespread adultery." The religion of patriotism was "more tyrannical than any other," and one of the great tragedies of the time was that one was "not allowed to express one's horror of war itself. One is supposed to be proud of it and consider it noble." So, as he saw it all reflected in Paris—though he also visited places at the front, like Verdun— he committed his impressions quietly and persistently to his journal day after day, finding corroboration on every side of his horrified conviction that the bottom had fallen out of his world, when men's principles were 'turned upside down."

FOUR GRIM JULYS.

As a proof of the permanence of his mood, of his refusal to be comforted, one cannot do better than take entries during the months of July in the years 1915-18:—

"1915, July 20.—Clemenceau whose articles continue to exhale so barren and unrelieved a pessimism has been nicknamed "The Holy Dispirit."

1916, July 6.—Poincare is hated at the front for being so

(Continued on Page 9.)

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

A Bewildering Interplay Of Races, Creeds And World Outlooks Have Moulded Russia's National Mind

RUSSIA AND ASIA.—By Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky. New York: Macmillan Co.

Does Russia belong to the East or to the West? The question has been discussed for generations, and will probably remain a conundrum for ages to come, writes Mr. Alexander Kaun, Professor of Russian University of California, reviewing Prince Lobanov's work in the "New York Herald Tribune." Prince Lobanov stresses the European nature of Russia's historical development and of her ethnic composition. To prove his point he draws some neat analogies from the history of western Europe, yet his own book militates against forcing Russia into the Procrustean bed of old geographic labels. He himself questions the wisdom of regarding Europe as a continent, rather than as a contiguous part of Asia. If this be true about Europe as a whole, it is doubly so about Russia, whose territorial bulk lies in Asia, and whose European frontiers in the East are more imaginary than real.

"EURASIA."

The synthetic term of Eurasia fits Russia from more than the geographic angle. Russia's national mind has been moulded by a bewildering interplay of races, creeds and world outlooks. The country was the passing ground for migratory waves from all directions. More than that, it finally absorbed and acclimated a variety of contrasting ethnic elements. Could it have escaped the influence of the Tartars, for example, who dominated it for nearly two hundred and fifty years? Prince Lobanov tries to belittle the Tartar influence in favour of Byzantium. Granted that Russia owes much to Byzantine religion and art, one may still contend that essentially Byzantium was an amalgam of the East and the West, and that this feature may account for the successful grafting of its culture upon Russia.

That this is not merely a theoretical question is evidenced by the author's just emphasis on the importance of the Russian revolution and its subsequent stages for Asia. As soon as Lenin realized (and he was unique in realizing errors before it was too late) that he had miscalculated in banking on the solidarity of the European masses, he shifted the attention of his government and of the Third International toward Asia. As Prince Lobanov observes, whenever Cazarist Russia was checked in Europe it turned eastward; this policy has been continued by the Soviet diplomacy.

UPHOLDING "PRESTIGE."

Prince Lobanov graphically and, one suspects, sympathetically—illustrates old Russia's ruthless efforts at upholding her "prestige" among the Orientals. Soviet Russia is also extremely anxious about this 'prestige," and it is only in their methods that Chicherin and Litvinov differ so abysmally from Izwolsky and Lobanov-Rostovsky, the author's kinsman and namesake. Propaganda by means of bayonets and cruisers has been replaced by propaganda of good will. The renunciation of all the special privileges and indemnities exacted by old Russia, from Turkey, Persia and China; the complete equalization of all Orientals in and outside of the Soviet Union; the encouragement and fostering of Oriental culture at home and among such neighbours as Mongolia—by such methods the Soviet diplomacy has endeavoured to uphold Russia's "prestige." The temporary checkmate of this policy a few years ago by Chiang Kai-shek cannot offset the general impression that Asia has been listening with hopeful eagerness to the Soviet Lorelei. Who knows but that the Eurasian method may prove more effective than the Europeanized method of Japan in gaining—and maintaining—one's prestige in Asia?

HISTORY OF EXPANSION.

The story of Russia's conquest of merely one-half of Asia is fascinating enough. Prince Lobanov does not add anything new to what has appeared in print on the subject but he has done the gratifying work of knitting together a mass of information and giving it a readable cantinuity. One get a clear picture of some four centuries of Russian Drang nach Osten, replacing the centuries of westward movements on the part of Asiatics. It may be due to the author's social traditions that he gives more space to the role of governmental imperialism in this process than to the part played by peaceful Colonizers.

He does not sufficiently emphasize the peculiarity of Russia in that unlike other Empire's, it had grown largely with the naturalness of a tree, spreading in every direction but ever contiguously. Alaska being for a time the only overseas territory. It was only in the latter period of its existence that the Russian monarchy adopted the bellicose methods of expansionist imperialism. For the greater stretch of its history Russia's expansion followed the process of spontaneous grip on the new soil the double-headed eagle would sanction as a fait accompli. It is this peculiar imperialism that may explain the amazing fact, that with the exception of the lands bordering on the Baltic and the still disputed Bessarabia, the Russian empire is more closely knit today than before the revolution and the civil wars.

"Russia and Asia" is particularly timely in view of the difficulties in the Far East. The reader will gain a clearer idea of the conflicting interests of China, Japan and Russia as well as of those Great Britain and the United States. Japan's policy for the last forty years is succinctly outlined, leaving no doubt in our minds as to its aggressiveness. The author treads cautiously on this volcanic soil giving due consideration to Russia's delicate position, what with her threatened interests in Asia ("prestige") and her gigantic plans at home, which preclude all war entanglements as suicidal.

"FITZERALD'S OMAR"

From J. E. Saklatvala

There had appeared in your valued columns a very readable and interesting article by one "C.B.V." under date the 16th instant, on "Fitzgerald's Omar" or "A Romance of the Waste Paper Basket". The said writer had stated that the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam have been translated in numerous occidental and oriental languages. For the information of your numerous readers, I subjoin an almost complete list of these languages:—

English; German; French, Russian; Swedish; Dutch; Norwegian; Polish; Italian; Hungarian; Catalan; Turkish; Armenian; Spanish ; Japanese; Arabic; Urdu; Hindi; Sindhi; Gujerati; Marathi; Tamil; Telugu; Oriya; Sanskrit; Esperanto; Volapuk; Bengalese; Hebrew; Gaelic (Irish); Latin; Greek; Sicilian; Portuguese; Assamese; Yeddish; Romanian; Danish; Icelandic; Zecho-Slovakian; Malayalam; Canarese and Burmese.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1933

WHAT WORLD WILL THINK

Sir Harry Haig made a poor attempt in the Legislative Assembly to justify the curtailment of the facilities given to Gandhiji. His main defence was to repeat the plea that Gandhiji was a State prisoner before and as such was entitled to some special consideration, but that now as a common prisoner he must be treated in accordance with jail rules and discipline. Such a pettifogging plea naturally provoked some warm cross-examination to which Sir Harry could hardly stand up with any grace. The special consideration that was given to Gandhiji as a State Prisoner was due, not to the procedure that Government had followed in jailing him —other State prisoners are not given anything like the same consideration—but for his pre-eminent status as a leader, the noble service for the sake of which special facilities were given him, the immense utility of that service to the people and the Government alike, the consequences of a refusal of such facilities and, probably, Government's hope that his preoccupation with Harijan work would divert attention from Civil Disobedience.

All these considerations hold good now and are wholly unaffected by the different procedure by which he has been imprisoned this time. If Government are really earnest about the uplift of Harijans, they might well regard Gandhiji's work in jail for the cause as earnest co-operation with them in a common duty. And in a variety of ways this co-operation can make a wider measure of co-operation from the country easier than harder. On the other hand if Government persist in thwarting his work, they will not only alienate the Harijans, but the terrible likely consequences of their obduracy are bound to produce nation-wide indignation.

Sir Harry talks of the need for observing jail rules and discipline. But all rules have to be enforced with discretion and the jail rules leave ample room for it. It was by the exercise of that discretion that Government have even now allowed Gandhiji certain special facilities. Surely they can go a little farther without injuring jail discipline. If Government accommodate Gandhiji in the present case, whatever narrow-minded people may say, the world will choose to believe that they have been generous to a worthy opponent, who happens to be their prisoner rather than their colleague only because of the unnatural state of things in India. They can imagine for themselves what India and the world would think of them if they let Gandhiji die rather than give him a few more facilities for a great social cause.

The Finishing Touch

The decision of Sardar Sardul Singh, the Acting President of the Congress now under arrest, not to appoint any more Acting Presidents has added the finishing touch to the work of destruction begun by Mr. Aney and has made the confusion in the Congress worse confounded. We have never been much enamoured of the Dictatorship that virtually belonged to the Acting Presidents in the absence of a Council to guide them. It would have been best to replace the Dictator by Committees working as nearly as possible in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Congress constitution. But Mr. Aney made that difficult and for the time being impossible by suspending all Congress organisations, thus destroying the capacity of its members to change and control the policy and programme of an organisation which is supposed to be democratic.

The confusion in the minds of Congressmen on this vital question of the very existence of Congress Committees and on several others could be removed only by the authoritative verdict of a body like the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Aney was accordingly asked to convene a meeting of the Committee, and on his failure to do so of his own accord, attempts were being made to requisition a meeting under the Congress constitution. In the circumstances the All-India Dictatorship had one redeeming feature that it could be used as an instrument for calling a meeting of the A.I.C.C. But Sardar Sardul Singh has abolished the Dictatorship also. And as the Congress Secretary, too, courted jail without naming a successor, nobody knows how to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. This is a state of affairs which requires very serious consideration on the part of Congressmen who do not wish to be left strategically in the air.

Only To Help Lancashire

In a few days time, the Japanese Delegation, which is coming to India, will negotiate with the Government for the relaxation of the tariff regulations imposed against her cotton piecegoods. We hope in the interests of the Indian agriculturist a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at. But Lancashire is a great stumbling block, and is in a position to dictate to India what it should do.

We do not believe for a moment in the myth of "tariff convention," of which so much has been made. At least the Government of India are not going to do anything against the interests of Lancashire so long as they have the power to do anything. It is an undoubted fact that, if India had treated all foreign countries equally and not given Lancashire goods such an enormous advantage as 25 per cent. over Japan, there would not have been all this trouble which has resulted in the boycott of Indian cotton.

In this connection a millowner and President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, in a statement to the Press throws a great deal of light on the mental attitude of the millowners. All this time, the millowners had not expressed themselves frankly as to what they intended to do to help the Indian cotton grower, who is very hard hit by the Japanese boycott. Sir Manmohandas asks whether it is possible for the Indian mills to consume the 15 or 16 lakhs of bales annually sent to Japan and his answer is "in the negative, because, looking to the present condition of the Indian mill industry, there is no room for increasing the output of coarse yarn of counts below 20s without incurring a considerable loss to the mill industry." And he blandly asks the Indian cotton grower, if the Japanese boycott becomes successful, "to switch over their production to long staple cotton for which there is a very great demand in Indian mills, and for which the Indian mills have to import foreign cotton and pay heavy import duty."

This disposes of the whole question, so far as the millowners are concerned. We are amazed at this callous advice to the agriculturist who, at all times, is so badly off, to grow long staple cotton. The Bombay millowners must be aware that the President of the Tariff Board challenged them to deny his statement that more than 50 per cent. of Indian cotton is good enough for finer counts, and that the Indian millowners are wasting good cotton by spinning lower counts with it. We have not yet seen anywhere a refutation by the millowners of this plain statement, and we take it that it still stands. If that is possible, why are not the millowners using that cotton for their finer cloth, instead of wasting it on lower counts of yarn?

Of course, Mr. Mody has asked Lancashire to fight back to back with the Indian millowners for the White Paper constitution, which will make the British investor and manufacturer even more powerful than to-day? It is quite immaterial whether Japan sends piecegoods made with Indian or Russian cotton, when even the Indian millowners are not very particular where they make their cotton purchases. We are confident that, if the unnatural preference given to Lancashire is removed, it will be possible to reconcile Japan and thus help the Indian cotton grower. The present policy helps none but Lancashire, for whose benefit both, the millowner and the agriculturist, are sacrificed.

BORAHS AND WAQF ACT

The resolution which was moved in the Bombay Council last week recommending the exemption of the Dawoodi Borah community from the provisions of the Waqf Act, was thrown out without a division. The leaders of the community have some solid ground of complaint, both against their friends in the Council, official and otherwise, who led them erroneously to suppose that the resolution would meet with a more friendly reception, and the Government member who, not only failed to acquaint the members with the history of the question and the previous policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter, but gratuitously went out of his way to declare that the debate had shown that, there was no necessity for exempting the Dawoodi Bohras, a statement, which we must say, in the circumstances, was not justified.

What the debate showed was prejudice on the part of the non-Borah Muslims and indifference on the part of the non-Muslim members, with the exception of the leader of the non-Brahmin Party, who characteristically thrust the merits of the question on one side and acted on the good old principle of "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," by telling his followers that, as they look for the support of the Muslims in their own affairs, so they must support the view of the Muslim majority when a question arises affecting Muslims. It is noteworthy, however, that the three Shia members of the Council strongly supported the resolution. The occasion also afforded an opportunity on the part of the Government to go back on their policy in the past and the precedent they had themselves established and leave their old friends in the lurch. Altogether the debate provided a characteristic and comprehensive picture of the sort of motives by which our legislators are actuated—anything but the actual merits of the question under consideration.

It ought to be remembered that the Central Legislature itself established the principle of exemption and inserted a provision in the Act for enabling Local Governments to grant exemption with the case of the Dawoodi Borahs, specially in mind; that, shortly after the Act was passed, the Government of Bombay thought fit to grant exemption to the community for a period of three years, and that they have not as yet, so far as we are aware, advanced any justification for a change of policy or attitude or even announced any such change. This makes the attitude of the Minister in the Council all the more surprising. But it would be rash at any time to seek a logical basis for Mr. Kambli's attitude on any question.

The Bombay Government granted exemption in 1924, because the Borah community, leaving aside a minute but very vocable minority, wanted it. There is no indication that the view of the majority has in any way changed; indeed, on the contrary, there is every indication that the spirit of the community has been more strongly roused on the question and that it is strongly behind the claim of the Mullaji Saheb that the established and impregnable doctrine of the community makes exemption from the provisions of the Act, in his case, absolutely essential. The community is entirely self-contained and, in a matter of this sort, whatever principles or rules it follows need not concern any one outside it. There is no particular reason why other Muslims should interfere with it in this matter any more than others in regard to which its practice and doctrine differs essentially from their own. Nor do we think the majority of Mussalmans in India desire that Borahs should not go their own way in this, as in their other affairs. But a number of other factors in the way of personal intrigue and sectional disputes have affected the attitude of other Muslims in Bombay towards this question.

It was, perhaps, a mistake in tactics for the Borah leaders to rush to the local Council for the assertion of a principle already accepted and settled by the Central Legislature. They would have done better to leave their case to the superior body which, no doubt, if it is given the opportunity, will give it due consideration.

UPLIFT WORK FOR BHILS

More Money Required To Make Them Useful Citizens

The Bhil Ashram at Amritputra is conducted by the Arya Kumar Sabha of Baroda. Anyone who knows anything about the condition of Bhils will easily realise the importance of having such an institution. The Bhils are a simple, primitive, brave but neglected and extremely poor people, living in the forests of Gujarat, Khandesh and Central India. In Bombay Presidency they number about nine lakhs.

They claim to be Kshatriyas, but being neglected by the higher class Hindus, and on account of their wild life, they have become primitive in their habits and their ways of living. Some of them became dacoits and others lived in abject poverty, working as serfs for rich landlords. Whatever little money they earned went to the money-lender or the toddy vendor.

BEAUTIFUL ASHRAM

All these years the Christian and Muslim missionaries were working among them and trying to improve their status by converting them. Latterly the Arya Samaj has done some work among these people, through the Arya Kumar Sabha of Baroda which has been responsible for this Ashram. The Ashram is situated in Amritpura on the banks of the river Amaravati on a hillock commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding cohntry.

The Asnram is managed by a band of self-less workers, headed by Pundit Kalidas Arya. The total number of Bhil boys and girls in the Ashram is about 120, and they are given free boarding and lodging. Education is given in Gujrati, Sanskrit and English, in addition to manual training in weaving, carpentry, etc., and a special course in gymnatics and scouting.

SING VEDIC HYMNS.

It is an encouraging sight to see these Bhil boys, Brahmacharis as they are called, sitting round the sacrificial fire at dawn every day, and performing "haran" by reciting Vedic Hymns. A place where a few years ago cows were slaughtered by the Bhils themselves, and where day-light robberies used to take place, has now been converted into a useful Ashram, where Vedic hymns are sung at dawn every day, and where boys and girls are brought up according to ancient Aryan traditions.

The boys who have come to Bombay with the head of the Ashram, Pundit Kalidas, recite the Vedas and Gita so accurately, and give such a fine exhibition of Scout Drill and gymnastics, that one cannot but feel gratified at the efforts of the small band of devoted workers who are conducting an institution so useful to the country and is in such an out-of-the-way place.

MORE MONEY WANTED

The annual expenditure of the Ashram is about Rs. 20,000. The Committee of management has decided to buy an adjoining plot of land for giving practical training in agriculture to the boys and

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ROTHERMERE'S ROT.

It is a great pity that the proprietor of a largely circulated paper like the "Daily Mail" is culturally so badly and poorly equipped.

Lord Rothermere has been busy with his poisonous propaganda for some time past against India, but we have rarely seen anything sensible or worth noting.

His latest effusions in the "Times" that India should spend as much as Japan on her defence, and if she does not she should allow her manufactures to be killed by free imports of British goods is puerile and senseless.

Despite the preference the British cotton manufacturer has been getting in the Indian market all these years, he has been unable to withstand Japanese competition, and we wonder whether the present 25 per cent. preference which he gets over Japan will place him in a better position.

But apart from that, Lord Rothermere knows that India spends over 40 per cent. of her revenue on her defence, which even Britain does not, and not a single Dominion or Colony does. Why should India alone be sacrificed at the altar of Imperialism?

DE VALERA'S GENTLENESS.

Unless Mr. de Valera takes the extreme step of declaring the Blue Shirts illegal, there is danger of their getting the upper hand of the government in Ireland and establishing a Fascist regime in that country.

This would be disastrous to the Free State, though it would gladden the hearts of a large number of British Junkers. So far, Mr. de Valera has handled the movement very gently, and given it protection when needed.

But there is a great risk in such an attitude towards an aggressively partisan movement, and it should be put down even ruthlessly, otherwise it is likely to divide Ireland again and come in the way of Mr. de Valera attaining his heart's desire—declaring the independence of the Free State.

It is because they refused to show a little firmness in the beginning that Germany has got her Nazi movement which is the very negation of culture and all that is good in life.

AFRAID OF ELECTIONS.

The question is being seriously discussed whether the present legislatures, central and provincial, will be made to continue till the new constitution comes into operation.

Nobody can say now with any precision when that time will come. But Government seem strongly disposed to make the longest use of the present legislatures that have proved themselves so accommodating in the absence of Congressmen in jail.

Nor will they venture to invite general elections in the present mood of the public.

It is ridiculous to suggest, as some of their supporters do, that there is no question of outstanding moment on which it seems important to consult the electors. The White Paper, the basis of the new constitution, and the present repression are live issues.

Government themselves know that but too well. They know too what the country thinks of these issues. Is that why they want to put off new elections till they can confront the electorate with the new Constitution as a settled fact?

INEXCUSABLE SHIRKING.

There is no justification for the Bombay Government's refusal to supply to Mr. P.G. Solanki certain particulars he wanted about the number of Depressed Class men in their service.

Their excuse was that the collection of the information required involved much labour and they referred Mr. Solanki to their policy of fair treatment to all communities.

Their policy as professed is well-known, but the public are entitled to know how far it is being followed in practice.

Government have from time to time supplied figures about appointments held by various communities other than the Depressed Classes and we do not see why with regard to this community alone they talk of the difficulty of collecting the required information.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

The Bengal Liberals have met in a conference and denounced the Poona Pact by which a number of seats were conceded to the Depressed Classes.

It is not very easy to understand the tactics followed by the Bengal Hindus at this late stage. When the question was being settled at Poona they ought to have made themselves heard. It is surely too late now.

Sir N.N. Sircar who went to England for the purpose of undoing the Poona Pact found no sympathy anywhere, though he strove hard.

When the Depressed Classes do form part of the great Hindu community, we do not know why these few Liberals should object to giving them a few of the seats which have fallen to the lot of the Hindus.

If they are not Hindus, they are much less Muslims. But if these people continue their futile tactics "ad nauseum," they will compel the Harijans to throw in their lot with Muslims.

Instead of welcoming them back into the Hindu fold, the Bengal Hindus are doing everything to drive them out of it.

Readers' Views

PROTECTING BRITISH INSURANCE

From K. S. R. Iyer

A friend of mine who is doing a fairly large export business with Liverpool has been good enough to show me a letter which he has received from his Liverpool friends. The relevant portion of the letter which he has permitted me to use for the information of the public runs as follows:—

"With reference to the Insurance—we want this to be effected by an English Co. as nearly all buyers here insist on this, and we do not see that you should have any difficulty in insuring with one of the British Companies, who have offices out there. We should be glad if you will give this matter your attention.

"This not only applies to the particular commodity but to all other produce. There are buyers here, in fact practically all the buyers will not accept a policy otherwise than by a British Company, and we think therefore that you should fall into line. This matter of insurance has been brought up before. If you for some reason or other cannot insure with a British Company (we cannot ourselves see reason for your not doing so) we can then buy the goods from you 'cost and freight' and we will do our own insurance of the goods here. We are certain that you can fall in with one or other arrangement, and shall be glad if you will give this matter your attention."

It is obvious that side by side with the work of constitution making for India now being carried on in England the British business public is being educated how to keep British interests intact, or is this Ottawa agreement in actual practice?

Free Encroachment

From Mahaveerprasad Soorajprasad, c/o Faiz & Co.

Annually, at this time of the year, about a dozen Moplas bring hundreds of young cocoanuts and heap them on the public road between Thakurdwar Junction and Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar. They will carry on their business undisturbed for a week nearly. Who allows them to occupy the footpaths and public roads? Is the Encroachment Department abolished? Or do the brave men of the Encroachment Department tremble at the sight of the butcher-knife the Mopla uses for slitting the bark of the cocoanuts?

Again, the bribe-proof Bombay Police Dadas are there, in whose presence the roads and footpaths are obstructed.

Who is clearing the barks and other fibral objects thrown and spread on the roads by the Moplas? The sweepers do the work of clearing after the season which will be over in two or three days, under the orders of the honest superior officers of the Department without grudge and grumble. If anyone throws a little rubbish by mistake, the honest Municipal officers of the Sweepers will at once rush in the house and threaten the person, but in the case of these Moplas, they are quite silent and quite ready to do a bit of their job honestly.

Will Bombay Lead. ?

From Himatlal Trikamlal Shah, Vakil Jambusar.

In spite of some move to search about the solution of the much neglected problem of unemployment, it is a matter of great regret that the same has not been pressed as forcibly and effectively as it ought to be. Does this presume that the problem has already been solved or that it is that those capable are careless about unemployed, or that the problem itself is being disregarded considering it to be next to nothing.?

It must well be born in mind that until and unless a satisfactory solution of this problem is found, the country will in fact lose an enthusiastic and energetic class of youths from its services. Country can never be prosperous, nor can it be useful for any national work unless it has a contended and fostered class of youths which is a great asset in itself.

May I further suggest to hold a conference for the deliberations of this complex problems or, at any, rate to include as a serious item in the programme for any conference to discuss economic and national problems.? It is the only way by which bold efforts and prompt action could be secured.

Will Bombay lead.?

EUROPEANS IN NIZAM'S SERVICE

From "A Mansabdar."

Allow me to seek the hospitality of your esteemed columns to make a public appeal to H. E. the Viceroy regarding a subject that has always been one of supreme importance to the subjects of H. E. H. the Nizam, but which has been agitating their minds rather seriously, of late, in view of the administrative changes that are supposed to be pending. I refer to the question of European officers in the State service.

It would serve no useful purpose at this stage to narrate the circumstances that led to their advent in Hyderabad nearly eight years ago. Suffice it to say that it is the considered opinion of almost all thinking Hyderabadis that the time is now come for the Government of India to reconsider the position.

It is common knowledge that the relations between the Governments of Hyderabad and Delhi were never more cordial. The rendition of the Residency area and the Nizam's recent farewell speech wishing Bon Voyage to General Keyes in which His Exalted Highness made optimistic references to the Berar negotiations, afford clear indications that the two governments are, indeed, very happily disposed towards each other. While, therefore, the subjects of H. E. H. have good reasons to be grateful to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on this score, their feelings of gratitude would know no bounds if the Government of India could see their way to recall European officers, now that the purpose of their deputation has been fulfilled.

It must be clearly understood that this widespread demand is based on no other consideration except that of seeing Hyderabadees alone filling positions of responsibility in the State. The fuestion is neither political nor racial as some people in British India are apt to construe it. The relations between European and Indian officers here have been most cordial. It is also recognised that if the former have not been very successful in improving the tone of administration, it was not due to any lack of effort on their part. Their advice to the Nizam's Government concerning the various constitutional questions that have come up for consideration during the last few years has always carried weight, even though it was invariably one-sided.

Anyway, now that the purpose, for which their valuable services were lent to this Government, has been more than served, it is keenly felt that the "Mulki" officials should get added opportunities to serve their Sovereign and State in positions of greater responsibility. Nobody I am sure, would hesitate to believe that this desire is pedfectly legitimate and constitutional and deserves the most sympathetic consideration.

May I, therefore, on behalf of the Nizam's millions of subjects respectfully appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to reconsider the position before he visits Hyderabad in the cold weather this year and then make a generous gesture while he is here, thus affording yet another ground for us all to feel still more grateful to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India?

Rent Bill Not Withdrawn

From P. D. Kesharia.

I beg to bring to the notice of your readers and the general public through your esteemed paper that, for following reasons Mr. R. R. Bukhle abstained from presenting his Bill in this session of the Legislative Council for the reduction of rents:—

When the Bill came before the Council for discussion last Monday there were not sufficient members present to support it and out of those who were present very few were inclined to support it as many of them were estate holders themselves.

The Government attitude was uncertain and without the support from the official group it would have failed miserably.

Mr. Bakhle saw that if once this Bill failed in the Council he would have to wait for one year more according to law, so he abstained from moving this bill, but will present the same before the Council in Bombay session in the month of November.

I think, it is more advantageous that this bill will be moved in the Bombay session so that the general public will have an opportunity to acquaint the elected members and the official group with the tenants' case more thoroughly, and they in their turn will also realise the real feelings of the rent paying class which is 90 per cent of the whole population.

Before closing this letter I appeal to those who favour rent reduction to keep up their spirits and continue to give their support as they are giving for the last two months and within three months time they will see this Bill enacted a Law.

Victimisation Of G. S. M. College Student

Acting Dean's Curious Methods In Persisting In Unfounded Charge

We published a few days ago the details of a clear case of victimisation of a student of the Seth G. S. Medical College on a charge that is absolutely groundless.

Briefly the case is, that this student was charged by the Acting Dean with having been the person chiefly concerned with giving information to "the Bombay Chronicle" about what is known as the "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery." As we have already stated the accusation is quite unfounded. The student in question had never had any communication whatever with this paper on the subject and we were actually unaware of his existence until the fact of his victimisation on this charge was brought to our notice.

REQUEST FOR ENQUIRY

The student wrote on August 1st to both the Mayor and the Commissioner asking for an enquiry and his reinstatement in the College from which the Acting Dean had dismissed him but up to the present he has received no answer to his request.

It would have been supposed that sufficient time had elapsed for the Commissioner to enquire into the matter and come to a conclusion. The matter, moreover, is urgent as the term concludes on the 26th and the College will be closed on the 24th and 25th for the holidays and if the injustice is not righted immediately the student will have to suffer the gravest injustice.

CHARACTERISTIC METHODS

We have reason to believe that the Acting Dean has sought to justify his action to the Commissioner but it would be difficult to know how he could do so. He has also interviewed the Vice-Chancellor on the matter, we understand,—as he has no power to expel a student without that officials sanction,—but with what result we do not know.

In the meanwhile the Acting Dean is adopting characteristic means to bring the student to a proper frame of mind, that is from his own point of view. He has addressed a letter to the young man's father in which he says:—

"I regret to inform you that your son had to be warned by me a few months ago for his irresponsible talk and his activity in the strike of the students last year. He offered me an apology with an undertaking that he would discontinue his association with other (sic) undesirable people and refrain from any malicious talk against the administration of this institution....."

The letter goes on to say that "your son has been continuing (sic) his former activities" and that the Acting Dean has therefore been constrained to refuse him admission to the college this term and urges the father to use his influence on him, if he desires him to be re-admitted for the next term.

REPREHENSIBLE THREAT

The threat contained in the letter appears to be most reprehensible, for the following reasons:—

1. The preliminary reference to what happened at the time of the last strike is irrelevant to a charge at the present time which is without foundation and for which no evidence is attempted to be produced.

2. The student in question did not offer an apology, as we are informed. The apology was forced out of him six months after the strike at the time of his examination, with the fear that he would not be allowed to sit for the examination; and it was dictated by the Acting Dean. But he has always strenuously denied that he was a ring-leader or an organiser of the strike.

3. This and the dragging up now of what happened at the time of the strike constitute a breach of the understanding when the strike was settled that there would be no victimisation.

4. The Acting Dean has rejected the appeal of the victimised student to be faced with his accusers or to give him any information at all as to the grounds on which the charge aainst him is based.

5. The Acting Dean, we believe, has never made any serious attempt to ascertain whether the charge is well-founded. He has merely accepted the word of his informers, and he has refused an enquiry.

6 He is now seeking by these questionable means to bring pressure to bear upon the student through his father to force him, presumably, to show penitence for conduct of which he has not been guilty.

TELEGRAM TO FATHER

This letter to the young man's father is dated July 29th. Since then the Acting Dean, we are informed has sent him a telegram has follows:

"——'s further behaviour unsatisfactory."

And this in spite of the fact that the unfortunate student is now outside the Acting Dean's jurisdiction having been expelled.

We desire to draw the attention of the Mayor, the Commissioner and the Members of the Corporation to what is going on in this matter and urge upon them the need for an immediate enquiry into this and the whole affair of what is known as the "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery."

In the meanwhile the order of expulsion given by the Acting Dean should be rescinded in justice to the student pending the result of an enquiry.

Let us repeat that the most significant fact is that though accused by the Acting Dean of giving or causing information to be given to the "Chronicle" we are able to vouch for the complete falsity of such a charge.

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UPLIFT WORK FOR BHILS

(Continued From Page 6.)

girls. The Ashram also has widened its activities in other directions. For all these schemes and for the upkeep of the Ashram a large sum to the extent of about a lakh is require.

Mr. Birla has already given Rs. 1,500, and a few other donations have already been received. But they are not enough, and more money is urgently required. It is the duty of every Hindu, who has got the good of his down-trodden brethren at his heart, to come forward and help this beneficient Ashram liberally.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major C. M. Finny, Major and Mrs. F. B. N. Tinley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. F. Moat, Miss Brander and Miss Pascoe dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

MADE IN U.S.A.

M. L. A's HECKLE HAIG ON CONGRESS 'INCIDENTS'

Why Not Victims Go To Court Of Law, Asks Some Member

Let Government Prosecute Pt. Malaviya, Retorts Gayaprasad

A series of supplementary questions was put in the Assembly by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. B. R. Puri, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Masswood Ahmed and others, ascertaining the basis on which allowances were fixed, and whether enquiry was conducted through the C. I. D. regarding the conditions of the family of a State Prisoner.

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, replied that no rules had been made, as individual cases were dealt with according to individual considerations.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS INCIDENTS

A serious of interpellations arose over the answer of the Home Member to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's question regarding the last session of the Congress at Calcutta, and Pandit Malaviya's allegations in that connection.

Sir Harry Haig declared that the holding of the session was prevented, and no resolutions were actually passed.

Answering Mr. Ismail Khan, the Home Member stated that there were only a few hundreds present to attend the session

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh interposed: "Assaults were taking place, when resolutions were actually passed".

Sir Harry Haig: "My information is that resolutions were not passed".

The Home Member proceeding stated that 1,765 persons were arrested, of whom 1,441 were released and 324 prosecuted. Action was mainly taken under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and Section 151 of Civil Procedure Code.

NO CASE AGAINST POLICE.

Further answering Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, who drew attention of the House of Pandit Malaviya's statement, the Home Member referred to the Government of India Communique of May 29 and pointed out that the Bengal Government had held a departmental enquiry, which had satisfied the local Government that no case had been made out against the Police, and, therefore, there was no occasion for the Government to take any further action.

Sir Harry Haig asked if the persons alleged to have been assaulted were prepared to establish their case before judicial tribunal courts were open to them, and they could have instituted criminal complaints. This, however, they did not choose to do. Persons said to have been assaulted were not examined in the course of the departmental enquiry as they were all released between the night of April 1st and April 7, while Pandit Malaviya's statement, which was the basis of a subsequent enquiry was not even put forward till April 9.

"FARCICAL INQUIRY."

Messrs. B. R. Puri, Lalchand Navalrai, Lahiri Chaudhari, S.C. Mitra and Neogy were responsible for most of the queries.

Sir Harry Haig informed the House that a departmental enquiry was held by the Police Commissioner and statements of the officials concerned were very carefully reviewed. Sir Harry stoutly resisted the suggestion that it was a farcical enquiry.

Government denied the assertion that "delegate after delegate stood up to move resolutions but were violently attacked by sergeants with all their mights."

Mr. B.R. Puri asked: "Is the Home Member satisfied with the results of the departmental enquiry held by the Police Commissioner over the action of his subordinates, who alone tendered their evidence and who could not afford to accept Pandit Malaviya's allegations?"

Sir Harry Haig: "Yes, I am satisfied."

REDRESS.

Mr. Puri further asked if, in view of Sir Harry Haig's statement that it was open to any aggrieved person to seek redress in law courts against the offending officers, Government of India would give sanction for such a prosecution.

WHY NOT PROSECUTE MALAVIYA?

Sir Harry Haig: "That is a question which must be addressed to the Local Government."

Messrs. Neogy and Mitra pointed out that the persons who had been assaulted were in the police custody till the 7th and the Bengal Legislative Council adjourned on the 4th, and therefore, it was physically impossible to bring their complaint on the floor of the Bengal Legislative Council. They therefore, suggested that the Government of India's Communique of May 29 was misleading.

Sir Harry Haig did not agree.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked, if Pandit Malaviya's allegations were untrue, why he was not prosecuted?

Sir Harry Haig replied that it would have been an unnecessary proceeding.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. G.S. Bajpai moved that Sir B.B. Ghose, Acting Law Member, be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a Medical Council in India.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

When the normal business of the House began, the President informed the House that he had received a motion for an adjournment from Sardar Sant Sing sent on June 12 for discussing the proposed reservation of appointments for minority communities. The President referred to the Standing orders and asked Sardar Sant Singh to explain whether it was a specific matter of recent occurrence.

Sardar Sant Singh observed that anything that occurred in the interval between two sessions was a matter of recent occurrence on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Joseph Bhore stated that the question of communal proportion in the services had undoubtedly been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime but no decision had been taken so far.

Sardar Sant Singh:—If that is correct information, I do not press my motion.

The adjournment motion was then withdrawn.

LAW OF STORAGE

Sir Frank Noyce introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to import and transport of storage production and refinement of petroleum and other inflammable substances, while Mr. A. H. Llyod introduced Income Tax Act Third Amendment bill.

Further consideration of the Select Committee's motion of the bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act was taken up when the House adjourned for lunch.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Sir Frank Noyce moving a consideration of the Select Committee's report on Workmen's Compensation Bill said that with one or two exceptions the Bill was a liberalizing measure intended to bring more workmen within the scope of the Act, for instance it included drivers of private motors and a large number of employees of Posts and Telegraphs. Government had gone far but fresh classes of workers would be brought within the Act by notification and he hoped to notify forest workers within a few weeks.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary author of a dissenting note, maintained that the Select Committee was wrong in lowering the rates of compensation. He said that the original rates were agreed to by such industrialists as Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Mr. G. D. Birla.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked Government seriously to consider the question of compulsory insurance against risks with a view to enabling all classes of employees to come into the scheme for compensation. He felt that Sir Frank was influenced by capitalists in going back on the original scheme for compensation.

Sir Frank Noyce protested and said that he held the scale even as far as it was humanly possible. (Laughter).

Mr. Joshi: He has gone back on the original scheme, if not under the influence of the capitalists, I don't know what other influence induced him to do so.

Mr. Jog said that in the Select Committee there was regular scuffle between Mr Joshi and Mr. Mody. The speaker held that the report of the Select Committee was extremely satisfactory.

Mr. Dalal did not think that hookworm should be included in the list of diseases requiring compensation. Mr. Azhar Ali supported the motion.

NO SWEEPING CHANGES

Sir Frank Noyce replying repudiated the charge that sweeping changes were made in the scale of compensation. The Select Committee's report was then taken into consideration. Mr. Mogran moved an amendment that a widowed sister and widowed daughter be added to the list of dependents.

Mr. Navalrai opposed the amendment.

Sir Frank Noyce said that inclusion of any relatives not virtually dependent would give rise to spurious claims.

Mr. Joshi also opposed the amendment which was rejected.

Mr. Morgan moved another amendment to do away with a troop of dependents as classified but to put them under one category. This was also rejected.

The last half hour was spent in a discussion of Mr. Joshi's amendment providing for compensation for disability causing loss of 50 per cent or more of the earning capacity.

The amendment was rejected.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

BOMBAY LADIES ARRESTED AND RELEASED

Quite a stir was created in the vicinity of Mulji Jetha Market on Tuesday evening, when nine ladies carrying a big placard exhorting the merchants to consider the fate of Mahatma Gandhi now in the Sassoon Hospital, made their appearance in Sheikh Memon Street.

A very large crowd was following the ladies who were distributing leaflets.

On entering the Mulji Jetha Market which however was closed for the day, the crowd began to swell. Sub-Inspector Vani, who was there with some constables, immediately arrested the ladies and removed them to the Princess Street Police Station.

The nine ladies were Mrs. J. M. Kerawalla; Surajben B. Patel; Savitaben M. Jhaveri; Kamalaben R. Joshi; Gomtiben K. Mashruwalla; Rukshniniben R. Parekh; Nirmalaben V. Shroff; Somiben C. Gundria and Nanduben M. Thakore.

LADIES RELEASED

As the Market was closed and the ladies were merely asking the people to remember Mahatma Gandhi who was in a precarious state of health, the Police could not charge them for picketing and so released them when the crowd of admirers melted away.

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STATUTORY SIKH REPRESENTATION

Sir G. Hoosein Opposes Amendment To Karachi Municipal Bill And Asks Mover To Give Up Hindu Seat For Sikhs

POONA Aug. 22.

When the Bombay Legislative Council assembled to-day discussion of amendments to the bill to consolidate and amend law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Karachi was resumed. The first of these by Mr. S S Tolani sought to introduce a new classification by deleting Maharattas from among communities entitled to representation. A heated debate followed on what was described as an effort of rich Hindus to deprive Maharattas of their representation in the Municipal Government of the City.

The mover eventually withdrew his amendment, declaring that his motive was not to divide the Hindu community.

SEATS FOR SIKHS.

The same member later brought forward another amendment seeking to give two seats to the Sikh community. He argued that Christians got 5 seats on a population of 7852, while Parsis of whom there were 2408 in the Karachi City got three.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta proposed an amendment giving one seat to Sikhs instead of two.

The leader of the House, Sir Ghulam Hoosein Hidyatulla, in speaking against the amendment said that Sikhs had been included among Hindus, whose total population was 118,033. The two main communities had been allotted seats on the population basis. Mr. Tolani was seeking to disturb the proportion of seats between Hindus and Mahomedans. If the mover was so solicitous of the welfare of Sikhs, why did he not offer to give up a Hindu seat for the benefit of that community?

When discussion on Mr. Tolani's amendment was taken up after the tea interval, Mir Mohomed Balooch emphasised that Sikhs had identical interests with Hindus with whom their sympathies lay. On the other hand, in 1924, Hindus opposed representation being given to Mahrattas and depressed classes while demanding that a seat be reserved for Sikhs.

TRUCE TO LONG SPEECHES

Mr. P Vakil (Ahmedabad) appealed to members not to make long speeches Government were committed to the principle of separate electorates and to his thinking, no amendments running a thwart of this principle would have a smooth passage or be likely to be accepted. The Hon'ble members would, therefore, be expediting business before the House by not moving such amendments.

Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister in charge of the Bill explained the practice in vogue prior to the introduction of the Bill and stated that it was Government's opinion that it was wrong principle to bind itself to nominate a member of any particular community. He assured the House that in this respect it was Government's intention to maintain the Status Quo and should a Sikh not be returned from the general electorates Government would nominate one.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION

Miran Mohomed Shah assured the House that Mahomedans were opposing the amendments not from prejudice against any particular community but in order to avoid complications. They intended to oppose any amendment that sought to raise the total number of seats.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta's amendment providing one seat for Sikhs was then put to vote and lost by 47 votes to 18, and Mr. Tolanis amendment shared the same fate.

EXTRA TIME

The House was discussing an amendment by Rao Bahadur Kale for a different arrangement of the communities grouped with Hindus by designating all these with the exception of Christians, Parsis and Jews, as non-Mahommedans when time was up.

The question of working extra time to make up for loss due to four days holidays was raised but was postponed for consideration till to-morrow.—A.P.

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No Likelihood Of Quadrangular

Pataudi To Play In Bombay For "Smugglers"

STRONG COSMOPOLITAN XI WILL PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL CRICKET NEXT MONTH

(BY "NOT OUT.")

There seems to be no likelihood of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament being held this year as was anticipated by enthusiasts. The Hindu Gymkhana does not relish the idea of the tournament being run under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association, and the revival of this popular fixture is not possible unless the Hindus decide to recognise the association, which is affiliated to the Indian Board of Cricket Control.

The Islam, Parsi and Bombay Gymkhanas have resolved to get all the practice they can before the arrival of the M.C.C. Team.

Mr. Habib Khairaz has been promised the suport of some of the leading cricketers in India, who will play in Bombay for "The Smugglers", next month in matches against the Bombay Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas. The Nawab of Pataudi will assist the Smugglers, and so will Wazir Ali & Nazir Ali. Mr. Khairaz having heard of the success of Mr. P. A. D'Avoine who distinguished himself in England, playing for the Indian Gymkhana, hopes to enlist his services when he returns to India next month. Mr. D'Avoine recently qualified as an architect in London. In mail week he went on tour with the Katamarans, and in three innings scored 57, 89 run out and 63. He was also invited to play for Sir Julien Cahn's XI at Nottingham, and faced the googly merchants Peebles and Morkell of South Africa. During his stay in London he has often played at Lord's against the M.C.C. It will be recalled that Mr. D'Avoine scored 50 against the All-India Team last year.

Many of the players who toured England, are not likely to be considered on their old reputations. It is understood that when the All-India team to oppose the M.C.C. is chosen there will be surprising changes.

Indian Princes who are interested in cricket have promised their support to the Board of Cricket Control in India, and the best material will be employed to meet the challenge of the English tourists in a short time.

The Nawab of Pataudi will not assist the Indian team against the M.C.C., as he is prevented from doing so as long as he plays for the county of Worcester.

P. R. D'Avoine, the well-known Bombay athlete, who has qualified as an architect in London. He returns to India shortly having made a name for himself in English cricket.

Calcutta.—Decorated with coloured posters and hoardings, the Eastern Bengal Railway Punjab Bazar Special, in which various mercantile firms of Calcutta are participating for the exhibition and sale of their commodies, left Sealdah station on night of 19th inst. for a month's tour on the broad and metre gauge sections of the Railway. Nine such trains have been successfully organised and run by the Administration within the past five years.—A. P.

HAIG HECKLED ON MAHATMA'S FAST

(Continued From Page 1.)

dhiji during his last detention in jail as State Prisoner has been removed to Thana—A. P.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

In the Assembly, Sir Harry Haig replying to a question by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai about the release of Mahatma Gandhi and why Government did not allow Gandhiji to put before them facts, which Gandhiji thought would be acceptable to Government, said that when Gandhiji was asked to make clear whether he had anything definite in mind, he said that he relied on the inspiration of the moment. (Laughter).

Mr. Navalrai: Does not the Hon. Member receive inspiration from above? (renewed laughter).

The Home Member's reply was lost in the laughter.

MAHATMA'S FAST.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed put a short notice question regarding Gandhiji's fast.

Sir Harry Haig replying referred to the communique recently issued.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked for the latest news of Mahatma Gandhi's condition.

Sir Harry Haig replied that the last evening's report stated that Gandhiji's condition at noon yesterday was reported to be fair.

Mr. Navalrai: What is meant by the abandonment of civil disobedience?

Sir Harry Haig: We have not intended that no one should resort to it even a 100 years hence, but we want it to be unequivocally abandoned now.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: What is the difference between the facilities given before and now.

Sir Harry Haig: Previously Gandhiji was allowed to believe as a free man.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Did he misuse those powers?

NO QUESTION OF MISUSE

Sir Harry Haig: It is not a question of abuse, but how far can the position be reconciled with Gandhiji being a prisoner?

Mis Mitra: Is State prisoner, a prisoner?

Sir Harry Haig: Yes, but he enjoys certain privileges not enjoyed by an ordinary prisoner.

Mr. Mitra: Then why is Gandhiji allowed facilities which are denied to other prisoners?

Sir Harry Haig: That is a pertinent question. Government thought that having given him certain facilities before, it would not be reasonable to withdraw them altogether.

Mr. Neogy: Then no question of principle is involved. Why not give him full facilities?

JAIL DISCIPLINE

Sir Harry Haig: Facilities have to be consistent with jail discipline.

Mr. Mitra: Why were the same restrictions not imposed before?

Sir Harry Haig: Perhaps it was unwise not to impose them originally, but the House must remember that at hat time the movement was just started, and Gandhiji's contention really was that he must have certain facilities to inaugurate the movement otherwise it might be still-born.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Did Government expect trouble in allowing full facilities?

Sir Harry Haig: Great trouble in jail discipline.

QUESTION OF RELEASE

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Will Government release him on medical grounds, if his life was in danger?

Sir Harry Haig: I am not prepared to make a statement as to what the attitude of Government will be.

Mr. B R Puri: "Are the facilities given because of the Harijan movement, or of the personality of Gandhiji'

Sir Harry Haig: "I do not want the Government to appear to be impeding the work of social reform."

Mr. Puri: "Is that the only consideration and not the personality of Gandhiji?"

REAL REASON

Sir Harry Haig: "That is the real reason."

Mr. Puri: "It has no relation to Gandhiji personality then why not give facilities to other prisoners"?

Sir Harry Haig: "It is not question of Gandhiji's personality, but the position he occupies with reference to Harijan Movement.

Mr. Puri: "Would you grant similar concessions to Mr. Aney if he intimates that he would start similar work?"

Sir Harry Haig: "He would not have the same position."

Mr. Puri: "Then both the position of Gandhiji and the nature of the work count."

Sir Harry Haig: "That is so."

Mr. Puri: "Then why did you not say so first?" (Laughter).

Sir Harry Haig: "That is exactly what I stated."

GANDHIJI'S TRADITIONAL CLAIM

Mr. Puri. "Why did Government put Gandhiji in 'A' class?" He has no property and has the poorest standard of living."

Sir Harry Haig: "Gandhiji seems to have a traditional claim." (Laughter).

MIRABEN RELEASED

Going To Poona To See Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Miraban (Miss Slade) was released this morning from the Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of her term of imprisonment.

Immediately after her release Miraben left for Bombay by the Kathiawar Express en route to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

MAHATMA GETTING WEAKER EVERY DAY

Home Member's Statement In Bombay Council

POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr R D Bell, Home Member, Government of Bombay stated in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day in reply to a short notice question that Mahatma Gandhi's general condition was fair. Regarding a statement in the press that Gandhiji was sinking, the Home Member stated that, that was not the case. "The word sinking is used" said the Home Member," "when a person is in the danger zone and beyond medical aid but that is not the case with Mr Gandhi at present."

Proceeding the Home Member said that Gandhiji was naturally getting weaker every day but his condition was satisfactory.

Asked why Mrs Gandhi was directed to leave the hospital last night, the Home Member stated that these matters were entirely in the hands of the hospital authorities, in whose care Gandhiji was. If Gandhiji's condition was such as to make it advisable to keep his nearest relatives by his side, then the hospital authorities would give every consideration to the question.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN INTERNED

Order Under Peshawar P. A. Act Confines Them To Abbotabad

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 22.

Notices under the Public Tranquility Act have been served on two Congressmen of Peshawar confining them within the municipal limits of Abbotabad. They were on their way to Nathiagali and had reached Baragali, the first station on the Abbottabad-Nathiagali Road, when the orders were shown to them.—A. P.

STRIKERS WAR WITH POLICE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—A naval battle occurred on the Seine this morning arising from the strike of watermen. Forty watermen on bicycles dashed last night down to the confluence of the Seine and Oise threw barrage barges across the Seine which manned by 100 men, women and children, the former armed with boathooks.

The Gendarmerie attack on the barrage was repulsed; so naval tugs came into action with firehoses. The strikers were drenched, but resisted till they were outflanked, when they surrendered. Fifty strikers have been detained.

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102, Clive Street, Calcutta). Established in 1908

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting business Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund. Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.

Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality.
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Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

Branches in—MADRAS, ALLAHABAD, DACCA, PATNA and AGENCIES in other places.
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS
Apply for Agency, Balance Sheet and Last Valuation Report.
BRANCH SECRETARY COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all . . . . . .

Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine

Use always "PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine, prepared out of highly scented and precious Vasanas. Its continuous use will prevent falling of hairs and will keep the brain very cool. It makes hairs strong and beautiful. Test a bottle to-day.

Manufacturers:—ISMAIL SIDDICK & CO.
Sold everywhere.

YOUR FUTURES

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Re. 1|- only (Postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months; showing among other things, profit and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any challenging our statement.

PROF. G. SHUNKAR,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

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THE MARK OF QUALITY

Swastik Products

Are a Certainty in Superiority

All these are Swastik products and one has the same reputation as the other as regards quality and purity. In short Swastik offers a real co-operation at a very competitive price.

Washing SOAPS
Double Boiled Linseed Oil
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Medicinal Castor Oil

For all inquiries drop a card or simply ring upto Phone Nos. 22597 or 60630

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FOR GIVEN-UP, DEATH-BED, HOPELESS & CHRONIC CASES

Consult:—Dr. SURENDRONATH LALL, Ph.,D.Sc., (U.S.A.), etc,
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Scientific Homeopathic Consultants
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The MASTERLY HOMOEOPATHS
Who CLAIM to CURE WITHOUT OPERATION:
APPENDICITIS, CANCER, MALIGNANT GLANDS & TUMOURS. FEMALE PELVIS TUMOURS, & other GYNAECOLOGICAL diseases, Asthama, Polypi, Adenoids, CONSUMPTION (CAVITIES STAGE), Rhinitis, Ozaena, HYDROCELE, ELEPHANTIASIS, RICKETS, Hydrocephalas, Liver Cirr-hosis, Gravel, Gall stone, Urinary and Sexual ills.
BARRENNESS (MALE CHILD GUARANTEED).
CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT at
HILL ROAD (near St. Andrews Church), BANDRA, (Bombay).
Consultation Rs. 15, Calls Special rates.
CONSULT US THE LAST.

Commenced 19th Aug.
Shree Sharda Mehta Luhar's
GIGANTIC URDOO TALKIE

SOHNI Mahiwal

featuring
Golden Voiced:
GOHAR
KARNATAKI
SHIV RANEE
CHONKER
KANTI, B. APTE Etc.,
at
Krishna Cinema

Time:
5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 matinee

Dubash Theatre

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9.000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle: accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

ABROGATION OF INDO-JAP TREATY TOO SUDDEN

Japan Feels, Negotiations Should Have Preceded Precipitate Action, Says Mr. Sarkar

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Anticipating that the Government of India would soon appoint representatives to meet the Japanese Delegation which is expected to visit this country to carry on negotiations concerning the trade relations, Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, has circulated a note to the constitutent chambers, appending thereto a statement on the position of Indo-Japanese trade, containing suggestions for the consideration of individual chambers of commerce and a questionnaire.

TOO SUDDEN

Mr Sarkar says that, in view of the friendly economic relations existing between the two countries and in view of the fact that the treaty itself has been in operation for over a quarter of a century, Japan has complained that the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Treaty has been too sudden. Japan feels that, even if India has suffirient justification for the step that has been taken, she has not been given an opportuity to explain her position and offer an alternative basis for the continuance of the frendly economic relations with due regard to the paramount interests of Indian industries. If the interests of India were the only consideration, negotiations, it is pointed out, should have preceded the precipitate action. The impression seems to be general in Japan that Britain has used the Indian tariff as a weapon for her economic war against Japan This is a serious charge, says Mr Sarkar, and the Indian Delegation will have to keep this particularly in mind in its negotiations and conversations.

NUMEROUS DUTIES

The note explains how best the present trade relations between the two countries can be promoted and says that, with the numerous duties already existing in the tariff system of India, any alteration is bound to be difficult. On the other hand, the quota system, which has been adopted by Great Britain in her recent commercial treaties with Sweden, Denmark and Argentine, is likely to create less opposition in India. For example, India may agree to buy a specified quantity of cotton goods every year from Japan with due regard to the total imports from latter country over a period of years in the past and to the normal expansion of the Indian cotton industry.

In return, Japan may be asked to reserve for India a definite share of her market for raw cotton, the percentage to be fixed in terms of Japan's imports of Indian cotton during the last ten years. An alternative method would be to require that a certain proportion of the yarn used in the manufacture of Japanese cotton goods imported into India should be spun out of Indian raw cotton.

QUOTA SYSTEM

The note holds the view that in respect of Indian pig iron also the quota system may prove beneficial for India.

All the constituent chambers are requested to submit their replies to the questionnaire circulated by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce by the end of this month. If any commercial body is willing to submit a scheme on the subject, it is asked to keep a special eye on the interests of the masses and of the agriculturists of India.—A. P.

WAR THROUGH A FRENCH DIARIST'S EYES

(Continued from page 5)

harch and cold, so clumsy and conceited, so incapable of saying a cheering word to the troops.

1917, July 16.—The principal private secretary at the War Office tells me they know nothing there: "For we receive only the official reports."

1918, July 7.—Rage and disgust fill me every time the British communiques, reporting aeroplane raids on towns, describe this hideous outrage as "good work."

M. Corday is very sarcastic especially as he thinks of the censorship in all its forms. In May, 1916, he records: "Once again France is saved! Military Police posted in the streets are forbidding any man in military uniform to read a newspaper." The suppression of facts angered him intensely. Thus when a French hospital orderly, Jean T——, who had been a prisoner, was asked in a written questionnaire whether he had been treated badly, and replied "No," one of his fellow freed-prisoners replied "Yes." T—— expressed his surprise. His friend made the excuse, "I don't dare tell the truth.

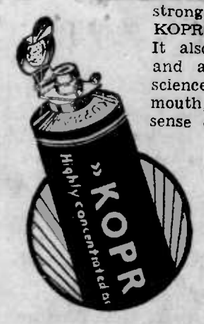
When Kitchener died people said it was a bad thing for England, adding: England is always complaining of bad business, but making a good thing of it all the time." But M. Corday on his part, in his search for facts tells of a woman who met an Englishman with his face swathed in bandages. "You have come from the front, no doubt?" Instead of replying, "So it would seem," he "preferred the dry English humour of: "No, I'm a shirker'."

HIGHLY PROVOCATIVE.

The diarist misses no emotion, no experience, and records all the title—tattle of the time not from maliciousness, but to show how small people became in the face of mighty events. Thus Viviani complained that Mme. Poincare, whose mother, we are told was from Munich, and her father from Italy, was a "damnuisance" but M. Corday also records the question put by an inspector in an American school: 'Does any one know who Viviani is?" One boy put up his hand and answered, "An Italian tenor." Again, he tells us that Colonel M—— said of Joffre: "He guzzles like an orgre and sleeps like a child."

You can see that if he is an essential pacifist, M. Corday is also highly provocative in this arresting and extremely entertaining boow.

It not only Cleans it Refreshes!



"KOPRAN" Tooth Paste removes the discolouring film on teeth by virtue of the strong cleansing agents it contains. But KOPRAN does more!

It also contains the strongest antiseptic and astringent agents known to Dental science and in this way it sterilises the mouth toning up the tissues and giving a sense of cleanliness and freshness after use

The active principles of Babool have also been incorporated—for the first time—in "KOPRAN", so that "KOPRAN" hardens the gums, and guards against pyorrhoea and other diseases.

KOPRAN

TOOTH PASTE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap!!!

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyser in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyser is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyser is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.

Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyser should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs on lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his Factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.

If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyser should have drawn Mahatmaji's attention to that fact before allowing him to use that Soap on his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.

GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DELISLE ROAD, PAREL, BOMBAY.

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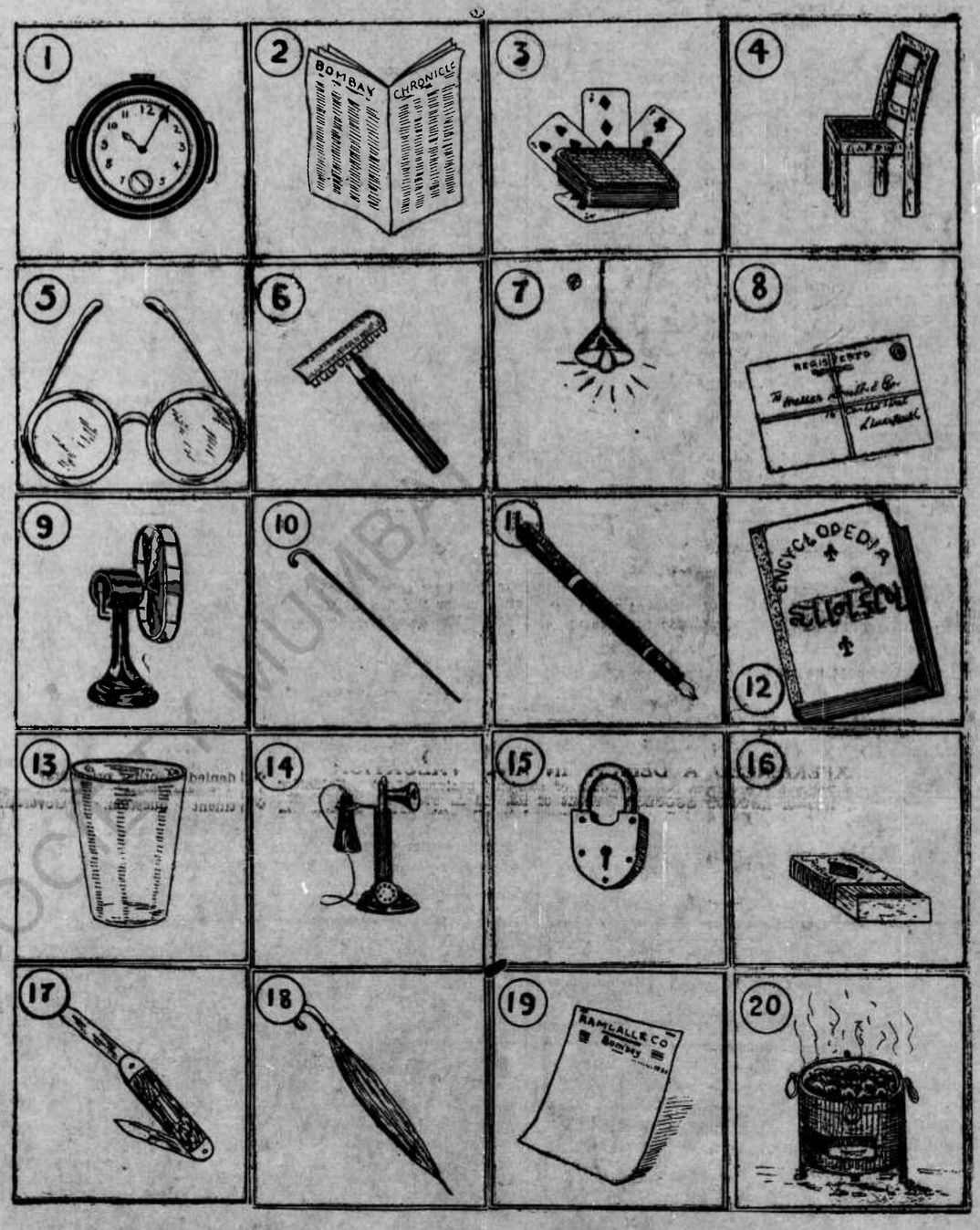
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LAHORE & MADRAS.

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE Rs. 500	2nd PRIZE Rs. 200	3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1. BREEZE.
2. CUTTING.
3. DRINKING.
4. SECURITY.
5. KNOWLEDGE.
6. HEAT.
7. COMMUNICATION.
8. RECREATION.
9. LIGHTING.
10. PUNCTUALITY.
11. VISION.
12. CORRESPONDENCE
13. SHAVING.
14. PROTECTION.
15. ILLUMINATION.
16. INFORMATION.
17. WRITING.
18. REST.
19. SAFETY.
20. COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN MALABAR

Conditions Unsettled Off Canara

POONA. Aug. 22.

Yesterday's shallow depression persists over the east United Provinces and east Central India, and the monsoon has been strong in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. Widespread thunderstorm rain has fallen in Punjab, Kashmir and Kumaon Hills. With the strengthening of the monsoon in south-east Arabian sea, the conditions have become unsettled off Canara and fairly widespread rain has fallen in west of Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Budma, Assam, Bengal, Cho-Nagpur, Bihar, south-west Punjab; north Hyderabad and Malabar and local in lower Burma; Orissa; United Provinces; east Central India; Central Provinces; east and north Punjab, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Konkan Bombay Deccan; Mysore and north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in west Central India; North West Frontier Provinces; east Rajputana; Gujrat; south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Kyaukpyu, one; Toungoo, Akyab, Bhamo, half; Burdwan, Daltonganj, Patna three; Calcutta, Behrampore, Dinajpur, two; Mymensingh, Bogra, Chaibasa one and half; Ranchi, Gaya, one; Cherapunji, three quarters; Bhopal one; Roorkee, three quarters; Gorakhpur, Benares, Jhansi, Sutna, Pendra, Chanda half; Leh, two; Bikaner, one; Montgomery, Dalhousie, Khanpur, Ambala, Cherat, half; Cochin, four; Belgaum, one and half; Khushab three; Sholapur, one; Marmagao, Aurangabad, three quarters; Parbhani, Trivandrum, Anantpur, half.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease but continue in Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa and will increase in east Central Provinces, east Central India, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Kashmir and wil extend in west Central Provinces; west Central India; west United Provinces, and east Rajputana. Monsoon will strengthen in Malabar, Mysore, west Deccan and Konkan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar, Kanara and Coorg, and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills within 48 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 22

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 22|8|33: Colaba Point 0.01", Fort 0.05"; J. J. Hospital 0.00", Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 41.52; Fort 66.48; J. J. Hospital 48.38" Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 43.86.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 52.48; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04.

Totar for corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 74.86; Fort 81.97: J J Hospital 75.02

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Following are the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22|8|1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minmum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.37 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

TWO G. K. U. VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Mr. Alve Appeals To Workers For Unity

A huge meeting of Mill Workers was held in D'Lisle Road Maidan on Monday under the presidency of Mr. G. L. Kandalker, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

The President in his opening speech welcomed Mr. A. A. Alwe, ex-President of the Union and asked the workers to rally round the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in thousands and fight out the mill owners' oppression such as the working of four and six looms system, general wage-cut and unemployment. He told the audience that since Mr. Alwe's arrival in Bombay hundreds of workers were flocking under the flag of the Union and he assured them that in the near future the Union would be able to ask the mill owners to stop their high-handedness and redress the grievances of the Bombay mill workers.

PLEA FOR UNITY

After Messrs. Gaikwad, Lad, Nerker, Dr. Gavande and others exhorted the workers to strengthen their Union Mr. Alwe said that he did not stand before the workers to please them with a beautiful lecture. He wanted unity amongst all and his only desire was to see the Union stronger than in 1928. The mill owners were trying to-day to take the workers to that scale of salary which they were getting in 1915. The owners have cautiously reduced the wages by 20 to 50 per cent and in this way they have succeeded to cut the whole of the 'Mahagai' allowance they were getting. "We know these tactics of the mill-owners and we must fight bravely for our bread by collecting in thousands under the flag of the Bom-Girni Kamgar Union", he declared.

After concluding speech of Mr. Kandalker the President of the meeting, Mr. Alwe began his chawl to chawl tour with several workers. When they went from the meeting to the adjacent chawls, two volunteers of the G. K. U. were arrested by a seargent for their alleged offence of blowing a trumpet. Mr. Kandalker managed to pacify the crowd of hundreds of workers and continued the tour until 9-30 p.m. when hundreds of workers became members of the Union.

The arrested volunteers were bailed out the very night. The case will be heard by the Hon. Magistrates at Dadar Court on 31st August 1933.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

Police Raid Hostel And Arrest Forty

FEUD WITH AMILS

Students allege police favouring Amils and Authorities Indifferent

Mr. Nandiram Bhatia, General Secretary, Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind) wires:—

"On the 19th instant a medical student and a Bania quarrelled over the payment of a bill. About 200 Amils surrounded the students' residence outside the medical hostel. An Amil communicated to the police who raided the hostel, without informing the authorities, at midnight and lathi-charged the inmates. A search was made but it proved futile.

Indiscriminate arrests of 40 students who were in beds was made and they were dragged to the lock-up.

They were detained in the lock-up for 18 hours.

An identification parade was held but only ten were identified but were released on bail offered by a disinterested gentleman.

The school authorities are still indifferent. Amil influence is prevailing over the authorities and the police against the students who are almost all outsiders. Hence they are helpless and harrassed and no safety is guaranteed by the authorities.

The hostel is deserted and students are abstaining from school and hospital work."

NIZAM WITHDRAW'S RESTRICTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 21.

The Petition of Ajit Prasada Lakshminivas has been accepted by His Exalted Highness and the restrictions on Munibihar in Hyderabad town have been withdrawn by the Nizam's Government. Jaya Sagarji Muni Maharaja went to temple and freely took "Ahar"—A P.

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS EXPOSED STARK NAKED

(Continued From Page 12.)

provisions made with regard to the Provincial Governments. The Governor is everywhere the so-called "Special powers and Responsibilities" vested in the hands of the Governors of the future provinces as a most compendiuous phrase for autocracy. These special powers and responsibilities are in other words clever devices of the Britisher to perpetuate slavery in India. At least the ministers in the present Legislatures can do something to the people without Governor interfering if they are honest men. But hereafter under special responsibilities there is no department except taxation which is covered by special

MINORITIES MISLED.

Referring to the Minorities question Mr. Mehta said the minorities as they are called, are being misled. The communal award is a document of monstrosities, absurdities and curiosities. This communal award seeks to divide the nation on the pasis of religion, no government of a democratic character can be run unless the parties are divided on political differences. Here differences are religious. If one thing to-day is sacred to the people of India it is to fight and fight till you can blow up the communal award.

Continuing Mr. Mehta paid tribute to Dr. Mohd. Alum for having organised anti-communal league, in the Punjab. Had it not been for the fact that the people who had been taken to London were able to sign away any document, these conditions would not have existed. They are bartering away the liberties of our country.

MAHATMA'S MAGNIFICENT POWER.

Referring to the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi on the communal award Mr. Mehta said that the Mahatma had won the hearts of the people in a way no modern emperor had done. Such was his magnificent power. With all respect he must say and while the Britisher had enslaved their bodies the Mahatma has enslaved their judgment. "I will not hesitate to tell the truth while bowing at his feet. I do not believe that Mahatma Gandhi has given the right lead to the country when he talked of the "Blank Cheques." I believe in democracy. The talk of "Blank Cheques" has done untold mischief. Swarajya constitution will be such, and the best constitution will be such in which citizen is equal to citizen. Every citizen has equal rights, no less and no more. By these communal pacts you are supposed to live on your religion. Neither Christ nor Mohammad nor even the Sankaracharya wanted his followers to allow their country to be ruled by a foreign power. This communal award is a mere blasphemy and outrage on the democracy of India.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY.

In closing his speech Mr. Mehta said that the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi that every Indian should become a saint is something like placing cart before the horse. A nation of slaves cannot become saints and it is useless to preach them to become saints What I want is Swarajya for the meanest, the humblest and the poorest and if such Swarajya is obtained there will be an opportunity for every body to become saints. What is wanted is absolute equality of citizenship, no foreign domination of Governors or Viceroys and control over foreign affairs, army, railways and finance.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th August 1933.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	33600000
Capital Paid up	16800000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	7000000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents	
Bills payable etc.	236630000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	23895000
	284325000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	38241000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	25538000
Bills Discounted	3786000
Lands and Buildings	11168000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	24121000
Cash in hand, at Banks & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper. Treasury Bills Shares. Debentures etc ..	181471000
	284325000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 21.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 3-25|32 sellers.

IMPERIAL BANK DIRECTORS

Byramji Jeejeebhoy And Saklatvala Re-Elected

The 13th Local meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India was held on Tuesday evening at the Bank Office at Appolo Street, with Sir N B Saklatvala in the chair.

The meeting had been called for the elestion of two Direrors to the Local Board of the Bank.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir N B Saklatvala, the retiring Directors were re-elected unanimously.

NEW REDUCED without profit RATES.

Rs. 5/7 a month (that is Rs. 1,305 only in 20 years) will secure

Rs. 2,000/- on death of a man now aged 30.

YOUR FUTURE IS SAFE with the

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents. MARTIN & CO., 4 Churchgate St. BOMBAY

Baliwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY Rd KALBADEVI Rd DHOBI TALAO PAREL BOMBAY

A poor grade oil shortens the life of your engine

WHEN you buy "just any oil" for your car you may save a few annas, but in the end it will cost you many rupees, for good oil is more important than anything else to the life of your engine. Poor, low grade oils cannot adequately protect the moving parts of your engine from excessive wear, and costly repairs and replacements will become necessary.

Always insist on Mobiloil and *know* your engine is fully protected. For Mobiloil unfailingly protects each bearing, each moving part, no matter how fast you drive or how hard you use it.

Mobiloil gives your engine the complete protection that low grade oils cannot give

Use Mobiloil

Costs little — Saves much!

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION

Win New Health & Strength by taking SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

You need *Sanatogen* to get to the real root of the trouble. For when your nerves have suffered—man and woman alike—only a nerve *food* like Sanatogen can make you strong and healthy again, full of vitality and joy of life.

Nine out of ten people suffer from nerves, but very few are aware of it. For not everybody realises that general weakness, fatigue and sleeplessness may be symptoms of neurasthenia just as certainly as are forgetfulness, blushing, worrying and lack of self-confidence.

Feed your nerves with Sanatogen, then you will become fundamentally healthy again. For Sanatogen feeds the cells of your body with exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which strength and health are built up.

Weakness and fatigue will be overcome, your irritability will disappear and in a short time you will feel and look young again.

The sooner you start the quicker you will be able to notice the marvellous results Sanatogen will have on your health.

Go to your Chemist or Bazar dealer to-day. He sells Sanatogen.

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

SAFELY RELY ON AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

"What shall I do? I can't get my washing really white with ordinary soap . . . and imported soap is so expensive. Besides, it is made with animal fat."

"It's very simple—use '501' as I do! It's purely vegetable, it's as good as imported soap or better, and it's much cheaper because it's Swadeshi!"

501 — the most economical soap in India

501 is scientifically manufactured from refined vegetable oils. It lathers easily, washes most efficiently, and contains no harmful chemicals.

501 contains little moisture. That is why it is firm and solid, and lasts longer than ordinary soaps which often contain as much as 50-60 per cent. of water to make the cake seem big and heavy.

501 gives a rich, cleansing lather which loosens dirt quickly, without hard rubbing—and it's rubbing which wastes soap, tires you needlessly and wears out fabrics.

501 is just as efficient and economical for cleaning floors, furniture, pots and pans, china, glass etc., as for clothes.

Don't miss this 501 Toilet Soap

It's far the cheapest toilet soap of this quality on the market—exquisitely pure and mild, with a delicate jasmine scent. Do your washing with '501' and buy this delightful toilet soap with the money you save.

TOMCO

Sales Dept. Post Box 528 Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING ON RALLIES

New York Cotton Market Featureless

SCATTERED TRADE AND OUTSIDE BUYING

Crop Progress Very Satisfactory

Expetations of Weevil damage and fears of inbation are inducing scattered trade and outside buying but rallies are attracting Southern Hedge Selling.

The New York cotton market continues trendless and featureless. The weather over the cotton belt during the present month was mostly favourable and the progress of the crop continues very satisfactory. Recently there are reports of weevil damage in parts of Central and Eastern belts, but the damage is below normal.

The outlook of the textile industry is becoming disappointing as compared with the past month Mill activity shows a decrease of 25 per cent. and present sales are below the production and stocks of manufactured goods are increasing.

The technical situation of the market is healthy but in the absence of inflation increasing Southern hedge selling is expected to depress prices to low levels.

Bombay, Aug 22

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by favourable Liverpool cables. Prices later declined on Southern hedge selling. It was a featureless session with practically professional operators holding aloof awaiting Washington developments. Fears of inflation are discouraging sellers, but the demand is not sufficient to sustain prices. Southern hedge selling is increasing on rallies and trade is not likely to buy on a large scale. The textile industry of the U. S. A. is now passing through dull period with considerable falling off in the demand. Orders on hand are now being completed and sales being below production stocks of cotton goods are increasing.

This is not the time for unusual speculative activity as the new crop is moving freely. During the present month weather was generally favourable and the outlook of the crop continues satisfactory.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points on higher Liverpool advices. There was scattered buying whidh resulted in a further rise of 5 points and the market rearhed the highest level of the day. At the advance there was increased Southern hedge selling which wiped off the improvement and at noon the market touched the lowest level of the day when prices were quoted 4 points under Saturday's close In the afternoon the market was featureless and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed irregular at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unexchanged at 9.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points at 9.24c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points. There was small hedge selling which was absorbed by local and Continental buying Later on the market was quiet and nervous with little hedge selling on easier New York advices. The market closed quiet at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 5.65d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Egyptian cotton futures were fairly active and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed irregular at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 5 points.

BULLISH BUREAU.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The market appears to be a trading affair, hedge selling being offset by less favourable crop accounts.

Private reports indicate that owing to the sharp decline in prices farmers are ploughing up a larger area than was indicated in the last Bureau and in view of the high yield (198 lbs.) shown a substantial reduction is expected in the next estimate on 8th September.

It appears that in view of the difficulties encountered by Government in enforcing the several Industrial Codes and the probability of the Government debt funding operations, the inflation programme is being delayed.

According to our Wall Street source we are informed prices are around the bottom and they confidently expect a reduction in the next Bureau and look for a sharp rally between now and the middle of September.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 9.55 plus .15 (10-15 a.m.); Lowest 9-36—.04 (11-54 a.m.)

N. Y. December highest 9.76 (10-14 a.m.); Lowest 9.57 (11-54 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton:—Weather during the past week has bten unfavourable over most of belt. Weevil beginning to do damage although less than average. hedging increasing on any good rally. do not think buying power sufficient to hold the market unless something new developes.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Strength America expecting weevil damage and fear inflation. Bearish.

New York:—Market trendless and featureless. Scattered trade outside demand absorbed southern selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-01 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt, Oklahoma, Central Belt generally fair. All balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

Another of their Liverpool fdiends cabled:—

"Expect an advance before U. S. Bureau Crop Report, recommend buying with the idea to secure profits quickly."

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as follows:

August weather conditions to date appear normally favourable. Warm dry weather now needed East Central, rains West Texas West Oklahoma. Cloth sales below output. Most mills unwilling sell current level of prices. Orders running out rapidly for some lines. Stocks accumulating some directions Mills curtailing activity down 25 per cent. compared month ago.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 21.

October, 1933	9.38—.02
December, 1933	9.58—.03
January, 1934	9.68—.06
March, 1934	9.85—.05
May, 1934	9.98—.07
Middling Spot, 1934	9.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 21.

October	9.33—.05
December	9.56—.04
Middling Spot	9.24—.04

NEW YORK.

New York, August 21.

New York 10-55 a.m.	
October	9.43
December	9.62
New York Noon Call.	
October	9.40
December	9.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 21.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil bales.
Day's exports to the continent	5,000 bales

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—October 148 Jany. 130; March 123.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 202; Liverpool May 5.58: Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 202:—New York May (9.98) Rs. 44-1/4 at 4.50 5/8 Cross Rate.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A.	500	28,700

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 21-8-33	252000	231000
" Yesterday do	22000	20000
Exports to date do	366000	290000
Stock at Ports 18-8-33	2892000	3316000
" Interior Towns do	1130000	1293000
" Liverpool 18-8-33	844000	779000
Visible Supply 18-8-33	6271000	6573000
Quantity in Sight " do	349000	221000
" Out of 18-8-33	622000	451000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales

	2days	this year
Khandesh		220,143
Central	52	207.737
Barsi and Nagar	282	134.275
Hyderabad-Gaorani	241	55.935
Berar		470.606
Central Provinces	195	136.462
Total Oomras	770	1,225,158
Dholera		296,528
N. W. Provinces		8,155
Rajputana		84,304
Sind-Punjab	66	107,169
Broach		327.831
Coompta & Dharwar	167	95,077
Westerns-Northerns	101	74,281
Cocoanada		13
Tinneveilly and Cambodia	102	60,350
Persian	13	7,723
American		75,196
Egyptian and African	150	159,228
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		188
Total	1,429	2,521,201

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Yesterday	This year
In full-pressed Bales		
Europe	310	404,263
Japan and China	179	1,190,149
Coast Ports		29,026
Up-country by Rail		133,456
Afloat in harbour for Europe & Japan		18,952
Total	489	1775846

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 21.

	Opening	Closing.
August, 1933		5.42+.05
September, 1933		5.42+.06
October, 1933	5.43	5.44+.06
November, 1933		5.45+.06
December, 1933		5.48+.06
January, 1934	5.50	5.50+.06
February, 1934		5.52+.06
March, 1934		5.55+.06
April, 1934		5.57+.06
May, 1934		5.59+.06
June, 1934		5.61+.06
July, 1934		5.63+.06
August, 1934		5.64+.06
Middling Spot		5.65+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 21.

BROACH:	
Fully good (good staple)	4.66
Fine (good staple)	4.81
Superfine (good staple)	4.96
OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.80
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.95
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.10
BENGAL:	
Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89
SCINDE:	
Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Superfine	3.99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 21

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1933	7.22
November, 1933	7.28
January, 1934	7.37
March, 1934	7.46
May, 1934	7.53
June, 1934	7.61
F.G.F. Spot	7.59

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, August 21.

September	0.87-5/8
December	0.91
May	0.84-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Opening Quotations

London Aug. 22.

Following were the opening quotations of Indian Sterling Securities on the London Stock Exchange to-day:—

3 per cent	£ 71 6 0
3-1/2 per cent	£ 83 7 6
4-1/2 per cent 1950-55	£ 107 0 0
4 per cent 1948-53	£ 101 10 0

Tone:—Steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Broach July/A. opening 179; highest 182; lowest 179; close 181-3/4.

Broach A/May opening 202½; highest 203-3/4; lowest 202; close 203-1/4.

Oomra D/J opening 172; highest 173 3/4: lowest 172; close 173 3/4.

Bengal D/J opening 147; highest 148-1/4; lowest 147; close 148-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 21.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£128-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank of India	£45-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£110-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£71-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931	£83-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55	£107
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£73-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£110-1/8

LONDON METAL.

London, August 21.

Copper Braziers	£48-1/2
Yellow Metal	£39-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£16-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24	£16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	£213-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels	22 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels	22 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels	25/3 Aug.	Sept. sellers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 21.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.	20/9 Sept./Dec.	sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.	21/3 Jan./Apl.	paid & sellers.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-3-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, August 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/3 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days market Loan	0-1/4 p.c.

SEEDS.

London, August 21.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. ton	No offers	
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton	£10:7:6 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent ton	£10:7:6 Aug.	Sept. sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, August 21.

October	59-7/8d.
December	62d.
March	64-1/8d.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	dols.
Amer. Power & Light Com	12 1/2
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dols.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	24
Amer. Forn. Power Com	13
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	26
Electric Bond Common	25 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dols. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	49
Columbia Gas	19 1/4
United Light & Power A	5 1/4
United Corpn.	3 1/4
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel	127
Western Union Telg.	66 3/4
Radio Corp.	9.
Cheasapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	46
Union Pacific R. R.	124
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	33
International Carriers	8
Mac Intyre	33
Alaska Juneau	27 1/2
Noranda Mines	32 1/2
Kelvinators	11
Erie R. R.	23
United States Steel	54 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	41 1/4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	27
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel Common	9 7/8
International Harvestor	38
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/2
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
Glidden	18
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	5 1/4
Chrysler	42
General Electric	25
Goodyear Tyre	39
United Aircraft	37
Curtiss Wright	3 1/2
National Dairy	20 1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	38
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Phillips Petroleum	15
St. Regis Paper	5
American Radiator	16 1/2
National City Bank	32 1/4
Guaranty Trust	328
Sun Life of Canada	455
American Ice Co.	11 1/2
Bush	4-1/2

Market broadening. Carloading for the week ending 12th August up 9,660.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 22.

	Bales.
Central India	52
Barsi-Nugger	282
Hyderabad-Gaorani	241
Central Provinces	195
Sindh-Punjab	66
Compta-Dharwar	167
Western-Northerns	101
Tinnevelley and Cambodia	162
Persians	13
East Africans	150
Cotton Total	1,429
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,414
Linseed	21,986
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	42
Gingellyseed	719
Poppyseed	81
Groundnuts	5,627
Castorseed	276
Rice	20,067
Myrabollams	566
Cottonseed	108
Gram	3,986
Joowar	310
Barley	262
Bajree	376
	Tons.
Coal	58

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, August 21.

September	1.39 plus .03
December	1.48 plus .03
March	1.57 plus .04
May	1.63 plus .04

HOLIDAYS IN MARKETS.

Banks and city markets will remain entirely closed on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi" and Samvatsari Hindu holiday.

TIRED OF LIFE

Suicide By Taking Overdose Of Opium

A letter, written by the deceased to the City Coroner, in which it was stated that as he was tired of life, he had committed suicide was read at the Court, when the inquest over the body of Kaikhushru Mistry was concluded on Tuesday.

The letter which was written in Gujerati stated that the writer was in difficulties and was "tired of the world," and had thought it best to end his life. He had taken an overdose of opium. He further stated that there was no foul play and requested the Coroner not to hold anyone responsible for his death.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a suicidal dose of opium.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 22nd.

Kota Radja, Rudstak, New York
Warla, Stewart, Calcutta.
War Sudra, Beattie, Constanza.
Salabangka, Prinsen, Genoa.
Pasha, Murray, Rangoon.
Nurmahal, Robb, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 22nd.

Steamer Nailsea Court for Port Said.

Steamer Maidenhead for Genoa.

Steamer President Monroe for New York.

Steamer Pasha for Java.

Steamer Ahmedi for Karachi

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.

S S Kota Radja:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Kota Radja, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Warla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warla, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S War Sudra:—The steamer War Sudra, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Constanza, with a cargo of Deisel oil.

S S Salabangka:—The T M Co's steamer Salabangka, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurmahal, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

S S Durenda for London.—125 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 2838 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 4 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons; 1 bundle woollen carpets, I F Levy 1 bundle animal skin, D Abraham & Sons.; 52 bundles animal skins, A L Hassam; 3 bundles animal skins, H R Rehmanbhai; 17 bales animal skins, M Esmail & Co.

For Dunkirk.—530 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 115 bales cotton raw, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles.—1280 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Rangoon for Marseilles.—700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 700 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S Temple Lane for Port Said.—3840 bags groundnut and 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S Maiden-Head for Genoa.—4816 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.; 9110 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Marseilles.—6790 bags castor seed, Ralli Bos.; 1300 bags groundnut seed, A Podar & Co.

S S President Monroe for New York.—927 bags rapeseed, A Govindji; 550 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 101 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 36 bales woollen druggets, Hindustan Arts Exporter; 10 cases cardamoms R S Tata & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Marseilles.— 50 bundles henna leaves, R Girdharlal & Co.

For Boston.—2 bales woollen druggets, Hindustan Arts Exporter.

For Naples 2400 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S City of Bath for Philadelphia.—101 bales animal skins, S M H Kaderbux.

S S Kepwick Hall for Antwerp.—308 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Son.

S S Nailsea Court for Port Said.—76000 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.—252 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Hatarana, Agents, M M & Co. from Calcutta.—5995 tons coal; 360 bales gunnies; 15 bales jute canvas; 2209 chests tea; 200 empty drums; 830 drums paint; 86 drums varnish; 70 cases coffee; 100 bags brass boring; 6872 pces. cast iron pipes and fittings; 80 pkgs. jute gasketting; 93 coils ropes; 78 cases bolts; 25 pkgs. soap; 40 pkgs. dyes dry; 60 bales cotton yarn; 50 bales cotton waste; 25 bags oorid musk.

From Colombo.—500 bags copra.

S S Jalatarang, Agents, S S N Co. from Rangoon.— 6813 bags rice; 200 bags millet.

From Colombo.—4509 bags copra.

From Cochin.—631 bags coconuts; 100 bags ginger; 91 chests tea; 414 bundles coir yarn; 10 bundles coir rope.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Bank Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 298 1/2 nominal
Banks selling T T 296½ nominal
Banks buying T T 293 nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 630.
Banks buying D D 640.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 94 1-4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.50 3/4 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 22nd inst.
London/Paris 34.35 21st inst.
London/Belgium 23.66 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.11 21st inst.
London/Italy 62.75 21st inst.
London/Berlin 13.86 21st inst.
London/Holland 8.18 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st inst.
London/New York 4.51 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6/5/0 19th inst. £6/5/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 17 13/16 19th inst. 17 13/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 19th inst. 17 15/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/8 19th inst. 36 1/4 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 per cent 19th inst. 7/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 11/16 per cent 19th inst 14/16 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c. 3 Mos. 1 p.c. 6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 21.

Spot silver	36 1/8+1/4c.
September	36.26+.11
December	37.05+.20
January	37.30+.20

Tone:—Steady.

LEADING MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Aug. 22.

All leading markets in the City remained closed to-day. No business is reported in shares, stocks, cotton, seeds and bullion.

LINSEED.

London, August 21.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton,	£11:10:0 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull, ton	£10:15:0 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton	£12:0:0 Aug.	Sept. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

c. and f. Calcutta per cwt.	7/7-1/2 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
c. and f. Bombay per cwt.	7/4-1/2 Aug.	Sept. sellers.
c. and f. Karachi per cwt.	7/4-1/2 Aug.	Sept. sellers.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	8-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, August 21.

T.T. LONDON on:—

Berlin	13.86-1/2
Amsterdam	8.18
Brussels	23.66
Madrid	39.50
Milan	62.78
Berne	17.11
Paris	84.34
Prague	111.50
T.T. London on New York	4.50-1/2

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1933

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Commissioner's Right To Charge Renewal Fees Challenged

HIGH COURT BENCH TO DECIDE ISSUE OF VITAL INTEREST TO MOTORISTS

A question of vital interest to motorists as to whether the Police Commissioner of Bombay had power under the Motor Vehicles Act to charge a fee for the renewal of registration of motor cars will be decided by the full Bench of the Bombay High Court on Monday next.

RULE ISSUED.

On the petition made by Mr. A.H.C. Sykes, Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association, on Tuesday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N.J. Wadia at the Bombay High Court issued a rule against Sir Patrick Kelly, Police Commissioner to show cause why he should not renew the registration of a motor car belonging to the petitioner without the payment of fees.

The application was made by Mr. Sykes under the Specific Relief Act. It stated that the petitioner was the owner of a motor car which was registered under the Indian Motor Vehicles' Act. The certificate was renewed on August 20, 1932. It was to expire on August 31, 1933, and the petitioner therefore sent the certificate to the respondent (Commissioner of Police) who was the registering authority under the City Act, requesting him to renew the same for the year commencing on September 1, 1933, without payment of any fee.

RENEWAL REFUSED.

The respondent refused to renew the said registration certificate save on payment of Rs. 32 and returned it unrenewed.

ULTRA VIRES.

The petitioner submitted that section 11 (2) A of the Act did not authorise the local Government to make rules providing for the payment of annual fees for renewing registration certificates, and that rule No. 7 so far as it purported to provide for payment of such fees was "ultra vires" and of no effect and that in refusing to grant to the petitioner renewal of the registration certificate save on payment of Rs. 32, the respondent acted in contravention of the Motor Vehicles Act and of his duty to renew to the petitioner the registration certificate.

He further submitted that it is incumbent on the respondent to renew the registration certificate. He prayed to the Court under the Specific Act that the respondent be forthwith ordered to renew the registration without payment of fees.

Their Lordships issued a rule and made it returnable on Monday next.

Mr. F. J. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Kamdar and Co. Solicitors appeared for the petitioner.

—Courtesy: "Literary Digest."

Jack Lovelock, the Oxford miler, sets a world record at Princeton, with W. R. Bouthron seven yards behind, during the Inter-Varsity contests in America.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Chile Shows Revenue Returns Of 400 Million Pesos

(Special Cable)

SANTIAGO, Aug. 21

Great improvement in the economic position of Chile for the first six months of 1933 is shown by the latest statistics. Unemployment has decreased by 40 per cent, wages increased by ten per cent and revenue returns show 400 millions pesos, which is 24 million above the estimate, while exports increased by 52 per cent and imports decreased by one per

WHEAT IMPORTERS TO CO-OPERATE

Production And Consumption Will Be Balanced

LONDON Aug. 21.

The desire of wheat importing countries to co-operate with exporters to establish a balance between production and consumption was expressed in the afternoon session of the Wheat Conference at which the draft text was considered in which importing countries agreed to take all measures to increase consumption.

As the lowering of customs tariffs should follow substantial improvement in wheat price, importers are prepared to adjust customs tariffs when the international wheat price maintains an average fixed price over a specified period. Furthermore importing countries accepted the the principle of the desirability of modifications of quantitative restrictions following such tariff reductions.

The sub-committees were appointed one to report on technical questions arising out of the adjustment of customs tariffs and the second to consider the advisability of setting up an International Advisory Committee.

The Sub-Committees will report on August 23 on the resumption of the Conference when delegates expect they will have received full instructions from their governments.

Mr. F. E. Murphy M. S. delegate to the conference interviewed by Reuter strongly denied the reports that the United States contemplated the dumping of the wheat surplus on other countries.—Reuter's Special.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says a new era in the water supply of Hyderabad was inaugurated on Monday when the pumping plant on the banks of the Indus at Gidu changed over from steam drive to electric drive.—A. P.

Flying-Officer DOUGLAS FITZPATRICK, to whom Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Police, London, has apologised for the rough treatment which the former received at the hands of detective officers on July 14

ADULTERATED GHEE AND BUTTER

Danger To Nagpur's Health

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

It is understood that adulterated ghee and butter are being sold in very large quantities in Nagpur with the result that it has become extremely difficult, if impossible, to get pure ghee here, constituting a grave danger to the health of residents.

In this connection, it is urged that the Municipal Committee should make the bye-laws on the subject more stringent, and deterrent fines should be imposed on persons found selling adulterated articles.

At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the Municipal authorities are exercising a strict check on the sale of milk mixed with water.

GERMAN GIRL SWIMS FOR 79 HOURS

Strain Tells On Her Health And She Is Removed To Hospital

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

Ruth Litzig a German girl, who was taken out of the water after swimming in a lake near Essen for nearly 79 hours, is in a serious condition. She has been sent to hospital suffering from high temperature and cramp. The girl, however, beat her own world record established last year by five hours.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR AGAIN

Kurukshetra Mammoth Meeting Demand His Return To State

(From A Correspondent)

KURUKSHETRA-FAIR CAMP August 21

A large number of pilgrims assembled in Kurukshetra from all parts of India attended a mammoth public meeting convened by "All-India Rajput Defence Leauge at which Swami Krishnanand presided.

Resolutions were passed, protesting against the posting of Muslim Scouts for the fair arrangements; pressing dissatisfaction at the inadequate arrangements which failed altogether in preventing the Muslims from loitering at the sacred Ghats, and protesting against the Maharaja of Alwar's exile and urging his immediate return to the State.

CAMP FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

Cambridge Undergrads' Enterprise

RUGBY, Aug 21

A group of Cambridge undergraduates have voluntarily devoted six weeks of their vacation to organising and staffing a camp for 100 young unemployed men. The site for the camp and other facilities were provided by Lord Somers, and the youths have been engaged on a variety of useful occupations of a kind calculated not to deprive any man of employment.

Useful hobbies are also being taught. The experiment was designed to build character and self-discipline, and has proved so successful that similar camps on larger scales are likely to be organised in future in connection with more ambitious voluntary schemes now in operation on behalf of unemployed.—B. O. W.

SIR MILES LAMPSON

To Take Up New Duties In Cairo By End Of Year

RUGBY, Aug 21

Sir Miles Lampson, whose appointment as High Commissioner for Sudan has now been officially announced, is expected to take up his duties towards the end of the year.

the year. He will probably stay in Peking until November, and then return to England before going to Cairo.

Sir Percy, Lorraine whom, he succeeds is now in London, and will return to Egypt to close his term there before proceeding to Turkey as ambassador.—B. O. W.

BOMBARDMENT IN FRONTIER

Deputation Of Muslim M. L. As. To Wait On Viceroy

EXAGGERATED STORY

Letter of Private Secretary to Viceroy says incidents of bombardment are exaggerated

SIMLA, August 22.

"If when the Assembly meets there is a general desire on the part of Muslim members to see the Viceroy, he will be pleased to receive them", writes Mr. E. C. Miaville, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, replying to Mr. Sadiq Hasan, M.L.A., who had requested His Excellency the Viceroy to receive a deputation of Muslim members of the Assembly to protest against aerial bombardment of certain villages of independent tribes in trans-Frontier.

The letter further says that it is His Excellency's belief that exaggerated stories had been put about as to the actual nature of the action taken in trans-Frontier.—A.P.

A child, at Jassy, Roumania, dreamed one night that he had gone blind. When morning came, he opened his eyes—and found that he could not see'.

Now doctors are hoping to restore his sight.

BANK FOR HARIJANS

Sind Hyderabad's New Venture

HYDERABAD (Sind). Aug. 22.

At a largely attended public meeting held last evening, Dr. Choitram, who presided, anounced the starting of a Harijan bank to cater to the needs of Harijans.

The opening ceremony of the bank will take place shortly.—A. P.

SALSETTE SEVA SANGH

A meeting of the provisional executive committee of the Salsette Seva Sangh, was held at Bombay on the 19th instant when the following office bearers were appointed:—Sjt. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta, (President.) Smt. Kamalaben Sonawala. (Vice President.) Sjt. Chimanlal P. Shah. (Treasurer.) Sjt. Markandray B. Mehta. Sjt. Ratilal N .Desai. (Joint Secretaries.)

It was resolved to locate the central office of the Sangh at Vile Parle.

A Khadi Sub-committee was appointed to organise the sales of Khadder during the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti week. Also, a sub-committee was appointed to organise a Harijan Conference of the suburban District during the Gandhi week and two more sub-committees namely Swadeshi Committee and publicity Committee, were appointed to prepare and submit schemes for opening swadeshi stores in suburbs and to start a weekly paper under the auspices of the Sashti Seva Sangh.

It is earnestly requested that the residents of suburbs will now start work for bringing into existence local committees.

White Paper Proposals Exposed Stark Naked

Communal Award Outrage On Democracy, Reserve Bank Under Control Of London Market, Governor's Special Powers, Devices To Perpetuate Slavery, Says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

(From A Correspondent).

GUNTUR, August 19.

Last night Mr. Jamnadas Mehta of Bombay addressed a very largely attended public meeting in the Municipal Library premises under the presidency of Mr. Burra Satyanarayana, Advocate, Madras, the subject being "Future Constitution of India."

Mr. Mehta who was cheered as he rose to speak, said that as he got down from the train, he found himself surrounded by the Youth League friends, who asked him to address a public meeting on the "Future Constitution of India." I do not know what exactly was at the back of the minds of these friends who selected the title for this evening's meeting. Whether it is that they want to know the future constitution of India as we would like to have it, or as luck would give us, or as Government wanted to foist it on us. It was not clear what particular constitution of the future you really meant. But I am sure, you want me to tell you what would be the best constitution for this country and in that light I propose to address you a few words this evening.

STRAWS IN THE WIND.

No one who deals with the question before us this evening, can afford to be ignorant of the deliberations going on in London since the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927 up to this day. We are in the year 1933 and yet we have not gone beyond the deliberative stage. How long the deliberations will occupy, and what the upshot of the whole trouble is going to be is even much more difficult to say. But even a straw enables to judge the course in which the wind blows, and some straws are lately floating in the air, one of which is the Report of the Statutory Railway Authority and the other is the Reserve Bank.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

These straws in the air enable you to guess and speculate with some degree of certainty as to what is likely to be given to us in future. These two reports indicate one thing above all, namely: that the people of India are not to be trusted in the matter of management and the control of the Railways, their financial and exchange policy. These two things are clear from these two reports, and I would request you to believe me that, whenever out of the future constitution the financial part is taken away from your control, the essence is gone.

Tre result of these reports can be summed up in four sentences, firstly, we will not control the Indian Army policy, although we pay for it. Secondly, we will not control the external policy or foreign relations, although we take fullest responsibility. Thirdly, we will not control the currency and the exchange policy of India, because whether it is peace or war, you are to pay from your currency and exchange and the currency policy is to be controlled by the Governor-General, who, in his turn, is controlled by Whitehall; and fourthly, the Railway Authority.

WHITEHALL CONTROL.

Foreign affairs, said the speaker, are the touch-stone of any Government, and if they are taken away from our control, it means that real power is deprived of us. It is the foreign policy of the Government of India which would have threatened war on the Frontier. It is for the people of India to have war or peace with any foreign power. But at present, we have to take all the responsibilities of foreign policy to be pursued by Governor-General without any reference to our voice in the matter.

He appealed to his hearers to remember that foreign policy had always been directed by Whitehall for the last six years. Whoever controls the foreign policy controls the army, and whoever controls the strength of the army, controls the money paid for it, and thus controls the taxation to be levied. What remains for us in the future constitution as they propose to give us, is to pay taxation. After having deprived us of foreign relations, army control and the control of the currency and the exchange, the control of railways is also taken away, because there will be political influence. This excuse is the most dishonest excuse. It is only a political instrument for controlling our lives and the interest in British people. An address given to the Viceroy is not political influence, but an address given to Mahatma Gandhi is considered to be political influence. Therefore this excuse of political influence is a most dishonest excuse for depriving us of the real rights in the matter of Railways, Exchange and Currency.

RESERVE BANK EXPOSED.

Referring to the question of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Mehta said that the so-called benefits that we are going to derive out of the proposed reserve bank are only a make-bellef. It is the Viceroy of India that appoints Governor for the Reserve Bank and the commercial man, who trades with the borrowed capital cannot have the courage to question the Governors at a shareholders' meeting and make a counter-suggestion to that of his. Even that so-called election of directors by the shareholders will be in all practicability nomination by the Governors. So the future Reserve Bank is another institution to finance the British trade. The Governor of the bank is all in all. The Governor is appointed by Lord Willingdon and Lord Willingdon is to be appointed by Sir Samuel Hoare and Hoare is to be controlled by London Money Market, and that means your Reserve Bank will be under the control of the London Money Market, and not under the control of the shareholders.

Now what remains for us is a sort of truncated Provincial Autonomy. The Federation, when it is going to come, and when it is to come, nobody knows, when the Princes will make up their minds to join the Federation and how much they will concede to the future Government, nobody knows.

Mr. Churchill once in a purely ceremonial description said that the Princes are their allies. So what we are going to get is as I told you, a sort of truncated provincial autonomy without federation. The more we look at the White Paper, the more black it appears. I am prepared to say in the 20th century, the British fraud is clearly exhibited in making the White Paper. I say it is British fraud, because there is no indication on their part to give us any real transfer of power, but it is only a sort of make-believe. It only makes our minds confused.

PERPETUATING SLAVERY.

Mr. Mehta continuing asked the people to look at the provisions of the White Paper and read the

(Continued on page 10).

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